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THE TRAGEDY OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

[BY E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, C.B.E.—THORNTON BUTTERWORTH, LIMITED, 21/- NET.]

(Specially reviewed for the Hongkong Daily Press.)

The average person does not know many of his fellow-men. In the course of a lifetime we become fairly intimate with those of our own household, with our work-a-day colleagues or with those who share our pleasures. Also, a fair number of the public men of our time and country, are to some extent known to us, even if we have never seen them. We may never have spoken to Lord Morley or Mr. Lloyd George or the Bishop of London; but we have read their speeches or their books, their faces are often in the picture papers, and we are able to form a fair idea of what manner of men they are.

But, especially for us who get our world news in six-line telegrams, there are other public men whose names are familiar but of whom most of us really know nothing at all. It is of such people that Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett tells us in *The Tragedy of Central Europe*, and to his readers Bela Kuhn, Michael Kurolyi, Admiral Horthy and other Reuter folk are introduced as actual persons and seem almost as real as, say, Betsy Trotwood, Willoughby Paterson or Sir John Falstaff.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's book reads like a good novel. This may not appear at first a compliment to the distinguished journalist's account of the strange events of which he was the eye-witness during the year 1919 in the small States which have arisen from the ruins of the old Dual Monarchy; but good novels are readable; and so is *The Tragedy of Central Europe*.

In January, 1919, the author was invited by Lord Buxton to go to Central Europe to write a series of articles for the *Daily Telegraph*, and he was thus enabled to visit enemy countries within two months of the Armistice. His first destination was Vienna and, passing from Switzerland to Austria, he "left civilization behind and entered the devastated zone. The contrast was glaring. It was just as if the gods had cut Europe in two with a sharp knife."

The whole population was absolutely on the verge of starvation and only the Allied Food Missions kept the people from dying by thousands. In addition to these missions with their errand of mercy, there were others, all of which, kept at the expense of the Austrians, began to get up the few remaining resources of the country. "Throughout this period," says Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, "there was no more ridiculous spectacle than our Reparation Commissions laboriously preparing returns as to what Austria could pay as damages, and our Food Missions working in the same building, striving night and day to find means of supplying the starving population with the bare necessities of life." He is inclined to be sarcastic at the expense of the *Entente* Missions whose lady typists produce "document after document, report after report, eating up the finances of every country in their endeavours to 'save' mankind and civilization from irretrievable disaster, when all the time disaster, disease, famine and financial ruin are running miles ahead of them, for even the producers of one hundred and sixty words a minute cannot keep pace with the fall in the foreign exchanges."

In March, 1919, the *Telegraph* representative went to Buda Pest and the greater part of the book under review is devoted to the rise and fall of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet which succeeded the still-born Republic of Count Michael Karolyi, the Hungarian Kerecsy. The Soviet lasted four months. Under the government of Bela Kuhn the position of the *Entente* Missions was ludicrously undignified. They were "protected," that is virtually imprisoned, and then ignominiously kicked out. "Was there ever such a masochistic comedy situation? Here are the victors in the World War being arrested by the vanquished, acting under orders from Moscow, and kept semi-captive while their escorts are made prisoners-of-war. Who would ever have expected to live to see a battalion of *Entente* troops made prisoners and interned within two months of the signing of the Armistice? When the Missions did go, their departure was carefully organized so as to inflict every conceivable insult and discomfort upon them. "It was a melancholy spectacle this enforced departure of the victors from one of the conquered countries."

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, who has a happy knack of suggesting a picture of his characters in a very few words, seems to have met most of the leaders of the Hungarian Soviet. "A criminal looking gang," he calls them, and, if their photographs reproduced in this book do not lie, we agree with him.

The story of the Soviet banquet attended by the correspondents of the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph* seems almost too good to be true. With tongues loosened by enormous quantities of Hungarian champagne (Why do Revolutionaries always drink champagne?), everyone had something to say. Under the influence of liquor, a form of intelligence denied to the multitude, the Bolshevik leaders told their interested hearers all their thoughts, grievances, ideas and illusions, and disclosed the programme of the Soviet Government. "You cannot blame us," said Boehm, "for becoming Bolsheviks. The *Entente* took absolutely no notice of us at all until we formed a Soviet. Whilst we were endeavouring to establish a Constitutional Government, they merely bullied and insulted us." And the Englishman could not deny the truth of his words.

There was a Golf-course at Buda Pest, but the penalty for playing on it in the days of Bela Kuhn was ten years' imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 crowns. The course which had been "misused too long" was to be ploughed up and sown with potatoes for the benefit of the proletariat.

The tragic fate of the Hungarian Soviet had hardly been running a month when the Counter-Revolutionists got to work. One of their earliest achievements was the capture of 135 million crowns stored in the Soviet Embassy at Vienna, for the purpose of propaganda, or to enable the Bolshevik leaders to live in opulence in the event of their being forced to flee from Hungary. In this exploit the *Telegraph* representative appears to have played a prominent part. The new government was set up in Szegedin within the zone occupied by the neutral French. It was impossible for Bolshevism to thrive in Hungary isolated from the rest of the world, surrounded by French, Roumanian, Yugo-Slav and Czech troops.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN WEALTH ABROAD. HOARDING OF MONEY IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In their market review issued on June 1st, a prominent firm of London stock-brokers draw attention to the amount of German wealth held in other countries and the effect that may ensue should a German national loan be issued in the near future as a result of a settlement of the reparations question. They state:

Although the price movements in the principal sections of the Stock Exchange show no wide variations in the past month, there have nevertheless been political events that may prove of far-reaching consequence in the effects on the stock markets. The resignation of Mr. Bonar Law owing to ill health and the advancement of Mr. Baldwin to the Premiership, though not expected to change the outlook materially either in domestic or in foreign politics, may nevertheless do so in a greater degree than anticipated. The Ruhr position also entered on a new stage, when the German Government made another inadequate offer to the Allies. Other significant events were the heavy sentences of imprisonment on German industrial magnates imposed by the French, and also that the mark, no longer sufficiently supported by the German Government, had a fresh precipitous drop in its market value.

The present deadlock cannot continue indefinitely, and it looks as if the German Government will be forced before long to relinquish the policy of evasion hitherto pursued by successive governments, and to make an honest effort to comply with their obligations. While the German State may be poor, this circumstance does not apply to those individual citizens who have stored wealth away in other countries to be out of reach of foreign reparations demands and possibly of domestic taxation. Great Britain, Spain, the United States and South American countries are all being used as the temporary storehouses of German wealth. Switzerland also benefited until fear of a capital levy drove funds into other countries.

POSSIBLE ADVERSE INFLUENCE.

If therefore a definitely fixed indemnity were agreed upon and an international German loan issued, it would probably draw forth the hoards belonging to German nationals, and might in consequence exercise an adverse influence on British Government securities that have temporarily benefited from foreign funds having sought safety in this country from currency depreciation. The German manufacturer, menaced by uncertainties at home, is often glad to be able to leave funds with a correspondent or business connection abroad on whose integrity he can rely. The Treasury officials at Washington are agreed that Germany has a big reserve in the United States, and that this German balance has been gradually growing from accretions in various ways, during the past 18 months. It is stated that German funds have found their way into short term American Treasury Notes, and into American good class industrial and commercial securities to a very large figure, and that if Germany were to come to an arrangement with her creditors, she could readily raise a huge loan in the United States. In view of possible happenings in regard to a re-arrangement of Germany's obligations to the Allies, it is well to consider the probable effects of a development of this kind upon our own Government stocks and other high-class fixed-interest-bearing securities.

Also, in Buda Pest there were thousands who cordially detested Bolshevism at heart, openly professed to adopt it, because their characters were not strong enough to swim against the stream. The Roumanians crossed the Theiss on August 1st and entered Buda Pest on August 3rd. Bela Kuhn realised that the game was up. He fled to Russia and was rewarded by Lenin with the governorship of the Crimea.

But no sooner had the unhappy Hungarians got rid of Bela Kuhn & Co., placed his minions safely under lock and key, and proceeded to put their houses and estates in order, than they found themselves in the clutches of a still more deadly enemy. The *Entente* must bear the responsibility for the systematic looting and laying waste of Hungary in which the Roumanians indulged from August to November of 1919. The Big Four made no real effort to check the depredations of the invaders, and it was only after the arrival of Sir George Clerk as High Commissioner that a firm stand was made against the sack of Hungary, the like of which has not been seen since the days of Attila the Hun.

Chapter XII, "From Realities to Paris," is a light and somewhat flippant sketch of the doings of the Big Four and their enormous army of satellites, and their enormous army of satellites, and their enormous army of satellites. "I was amazed at the apparently light-hearted manner in which the most complicated geographical, ethnological and economic problems were being thrown like bones from the table of the Big Four to sub-committees to be settled overnight in time for a meeting of the chiefs on the following morning. Yet many of these complex problems had not been solved in a thousand years to the satisfaction of the parties involved." He has, indeed, like many other people, little good to say of the post-war policy of the *Entente* Powers, nor does he conceal his regret at the Balkanisation of the Dual Monarchy. But it is easy to be wise after the event, and our author is more interesting when he is describing the daily events of which he was an eye-witness.

Two chapters of the book are written by A. Borovitsky, A.D.C., to the late Emperor of Russia, who relates that unfortunate monarch's efforts to regain the throne of his ancestors. Possibly because it is, I suppose, a translation; these chapters read less easily than the rest of the book.

There are some excellent photographs, including a singularly evil-looking picture of the Emperor Franz Joseph. An entertaining book with no dull patches; not literature nor history; but a good specimen of the topical books which have been published during the stirring events of late years.—M.

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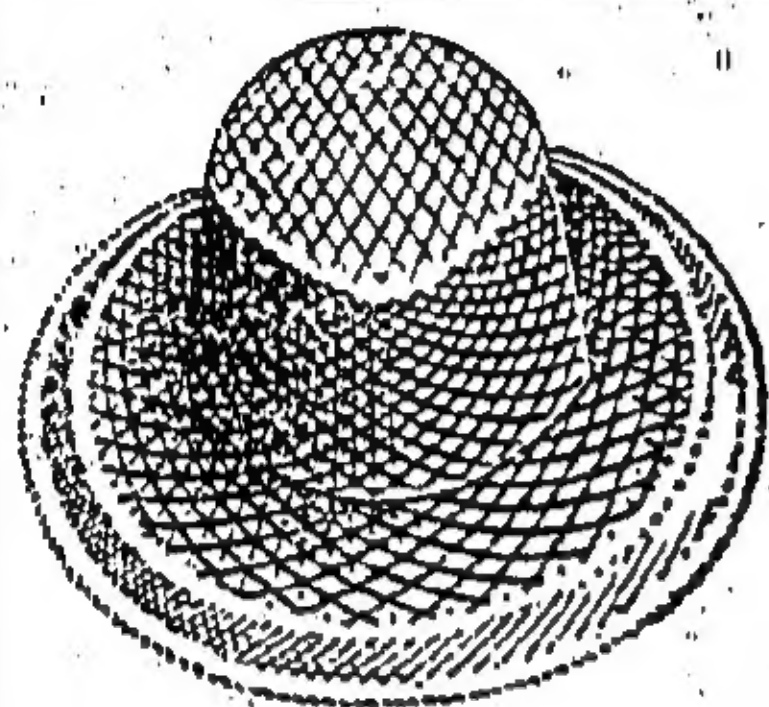
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**SCOTTISH LETTER.****HAYERS, THE MAN OF THE WEEK.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, June 20th.
Our new golf champion, Hayers, has a splendid physique. Standing over six feet in height, he has an almost perfect balance, is a fine, free hitter of the ball, and one of the longest drivers in the professional ranks. His play through the green at Troon was singularly good, as his scoring consistency proves, and only his putting fell at times below his otherwise high standard of accuracy in execution. Harry Vardon has been his model, and from personal observation and pictorial assistance he has studied the style and methods of the master. In the qualifying test he made no great show, just getting his place among the safe men and with no more than two strokes to spare. But he was able to correct within a few days of his victory a wooden club fault that has marred his play for some time. Syd Wingate passed him the hint that he was gripping too tightly, and translating the tip to practice he was able to get accuracy and steadiness back into his long game when it was supremely wanted. Temperamentally he came through the Troon ordeal with flying colours, and he is no older than Vardon was when he won the first Championships. He is a new figure on the international stage, and, having stayed the strong American golf on a British course, he should one of these days support the challenge of our game in the United States Championship. A word of congratulation may at this time be given to the Coombe Hill Club, which Hayers went within the past month in succession to Sandy Herd. To part company with one Open Champion and have the new Champion a week or two later is a big slice of luck.

SCOTLAND SHOWS THE WAY.

Scotmen may be excused if they feel rather virtuous when they reflect upon two important changes that are about to be made in the law of England—relating to divorce and legitimacy—for these are but a tardy following of Scotland's example, which has long been in keeping with the most enlightened opinion. The proposed reforms are the granting of divorce to women as to men, and the single ground of adultery, and the legitimisation of children on the subsequent marriage of their parents to each other. It may be safely said that the evil consequences which some people expect to flow from these two measures are purely imaginary. We, in Scotland, have never experienced any ill effects. And the changes that are about to be made will have this advantage: it will make uniform the laws of the two countries.

AN EXPLORER'S KID AND SPORAN.

Captain Angus Buchanan, M.C., the explorer and naturalist, who, accompanied by Mr. T. A. Glover, a cinematograph operator, has just completed a romantic journey across the Sahara desert, is a Scot, even to his exploring kit. When on this week the explorer was on the back of his favourite camel in Southern Algeria, clad in a light-made-out of blankets, with a sporran consisting of the head of a mountain sheep and two ground squirrels' tails, ornamented by a piece of biscuit tin.

A SPORTING RECORD.

Mr. L. M. Ralston-Melville, W.S., whose engagement to Miss Hattie Carey has been announced, completed his 50th year in March last. He is a well-known Edinburgh sportsman. In 1895 he won the Amateur Golf Championship, and was in the semi-final on other four occasions, while he has won a number of medals at St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He has also won the championship of Lawn Tennis for Scotland, played for Scotland in cricket continuously from 1870 till 1910. In addition he has shone at billiards, curling, and skating, and is an excellent shot.

NO WILD TIMES FOR ME.

Reading through an American newspaper I came across this description of how Gene Sarazen was to live his life while in this country. It reads like the advocacy of some health society. "No wild times for me; regular hours, regular food and regular sleep will be my slogan." He goes on to say that he will have no excuse if things go against him after a scheme of model living like that. But he didn't bargain for our weather! The most perfect comment on this "best laid scheme" would be a picture of poor Gene facing the deluge at Troon—at the hole where he put an eight on his card—surmounted with the caption (his own) "No wild times for me."

DUNDEE HARBOR'S HUGO BILL.

It is officially intimated that a final settlement has been effected of the claims against Dundee Harbour Trustees in respect of damage done as a result of three vessels colliding with the wreck of the Clan Shaw. The *Clan Shaw* was mined at the mouth of the Tay during the war, and in 1919 the *Circassian*, the *City of Naples* and the *Clan Shaw* all collided with the wreck. The matter was a subject of prolonged litigation, and in January last year judgment against the Harbour Trustees was given by the House of Lords. The total of the adjusted claims, with interest, amounted to £221,241. A settlement on a 30 per cent basis has now been arrived at, making £66,372. This with taxed expenses, brings the sum payable by the Trustees to £155,769.

EDINBURGH LORD RECTORSHIP.

The Prime Minister has consented to stand as Unionist candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University. Sir John Simon has been invited by Liberals to be their candidate, and Labour is putting forward Mr. Bertrand Russell.

IS HEATHER A WEED?

Shades of Wallace and Bruce, can this be true? From New Zealand—New Zealand! of all places on the map—comes the remarkable report that objection has been raised to the further planting of heather in the national park near Wellington on the ground that it is an "improper weed." One can imagine the awful wrath of Scots at home and abroad on reading of this insinuation against a sacred national emblem. Scientific gentlemen with large microscopes and bulging foreheads may, or may not, entertain the weird notion that heather is a weed. An encyclopaedia describes it as "Heather, or heath, the common name for the plants belonging to the two genera of the order Ericaceae. See 'Calluna and Erica'—which, it must be admitted even by a Sassanach, is a definition so imposing that it could never be applied to a mere weed, and an 'improper' one at that."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

INDIAN ARMY REDUCTIONS.

In the House of Lords, on June 27th, Lord Middleton expressed his apprehension in regard to the reductions in the Army and the reductions in the British forces in India recommended by the Incheape Committee. He suggested that a reduction in pay would be preferable to a reduction in numbers.

Lord Incheape emphasised that it might be disastrous to impose on India a larger military expenditure than what these responsible for the country considered was necessary.

The Earl of Derby laid stress on the fact that, in view of mechanical improvement, reductions in men did not necessarily mean reduction in the efficiency of the Army. The India office and the War office were considering the reductions proposed by the Incheape Committee, and most probably many of these would be carried out, but there was no question of abolishing three cavalry regiments. He would not agree to any reduction unless the General Staff considered that it could safely be made. The Government were of opinion that no further substantial reduction in the fighting forces of Great Britain could safely be made, although reduction in the auxiliary services was possible without injuring the efficiency of the Army.

Lord Derby declared that undoubtedly the pay of all ranks could be very substantially reduced and the men required could still be got, but such reductions would not affect anyone at present in the Army.

INTERNAL CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY.

Viscount Peel emphasised that the matters were sub judice. The question of reduction in the Indian Army involved a full survey of the whole situation. India must be dealt with in conjunction with other reductions. He strongly decried the suggestion that there were dangerous reasons in the general situation against a reduction. On the contrary, he thought the situation was far more satisfactory than had been suggested. The conditions on the Frontier and the question of peace with Turkey would have to be considered along with internal conditions.

Proceeding, Viscount Peel paid a high tribute to the ability of Lord Rawlinson and General Sir C. W. Jacob, whose advice should be taken against a hurriedly formed opinion, that might be consulted. The opinions of the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of the General Staff, with those of the Government of India and the Viceroy, were the opinions of those responsible for carrying out the possible changes. He pointed out that a reduction in pay instead of in numbers would be a breach of contract. The question of a revision of pay would come up next year, until when nothing could be done. He asked members to remember that the Army in India was paid by the Indian taxpayer and the money voted by the Indian Legislative Assembly, and emphasised the risk in imposing or suggesting a burden on the people of India which they thought unnecessary or which they were unable to bear.

Lord Middleton, replying to the debate, thanked Lord Derby for his statement.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS

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Ewo Cotton Mills	12.10 1/2 s.
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One indignant Scot writes—"The heather need not be too savage to hear the notable plant described as a noxious weed. Is not that one of the pet names of the tobacco plant?" My correspondent's concluding remark, for which I disclaim all responsibility, is—"Weed as soon do without the one as the other."

Further by the way, has never been acclimatised in that "Greater Scotland" known as the Dominion of Canada. There is a little patch of it in a park at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, which is supposed to have originated a century ago, when Highland soldiers camped there, and left a sprig or two behind.

Let these objectors in New Zealand be careful what they say about a plant over which so many poets have rhapsodised. They may start a controversy which may shake the very foundations of civilised society.

BAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Heard at the open championship. After Hagen had driven off one of the tees, a dear old lady demanded of her male escort—"Why does he not run after the ball?"

According to rumour, a great many Scots ship engineers are leaving the Atlantic service and seeking new berths on the Pacific. One of them, it is said, took part in the ship's concert on his last Atlantic voyage, and sang these touching lines—

And I will love thee still, my dear.

Till the seas gang dry, with a bottle of whisky I'll keep tenderly to my heart.

I would like to have been at Troon with Andra Kirkaldy as my companion. He would have had much to say in his own direct fashion on some of the incidents of play. A friend of mine saw one leading player pat down the grass on one of the greens with his club in such a way as to justify his being checked, but no notice was taken. Had Andra been there—my word! It was in a game at St. Andrews he once drew a player up for patting the green. "I was only smoothing it with the back of my hand," explained the guilty one. "Ye were nothing of the kind," said Andra; "ye were shankin' the hale toon!"

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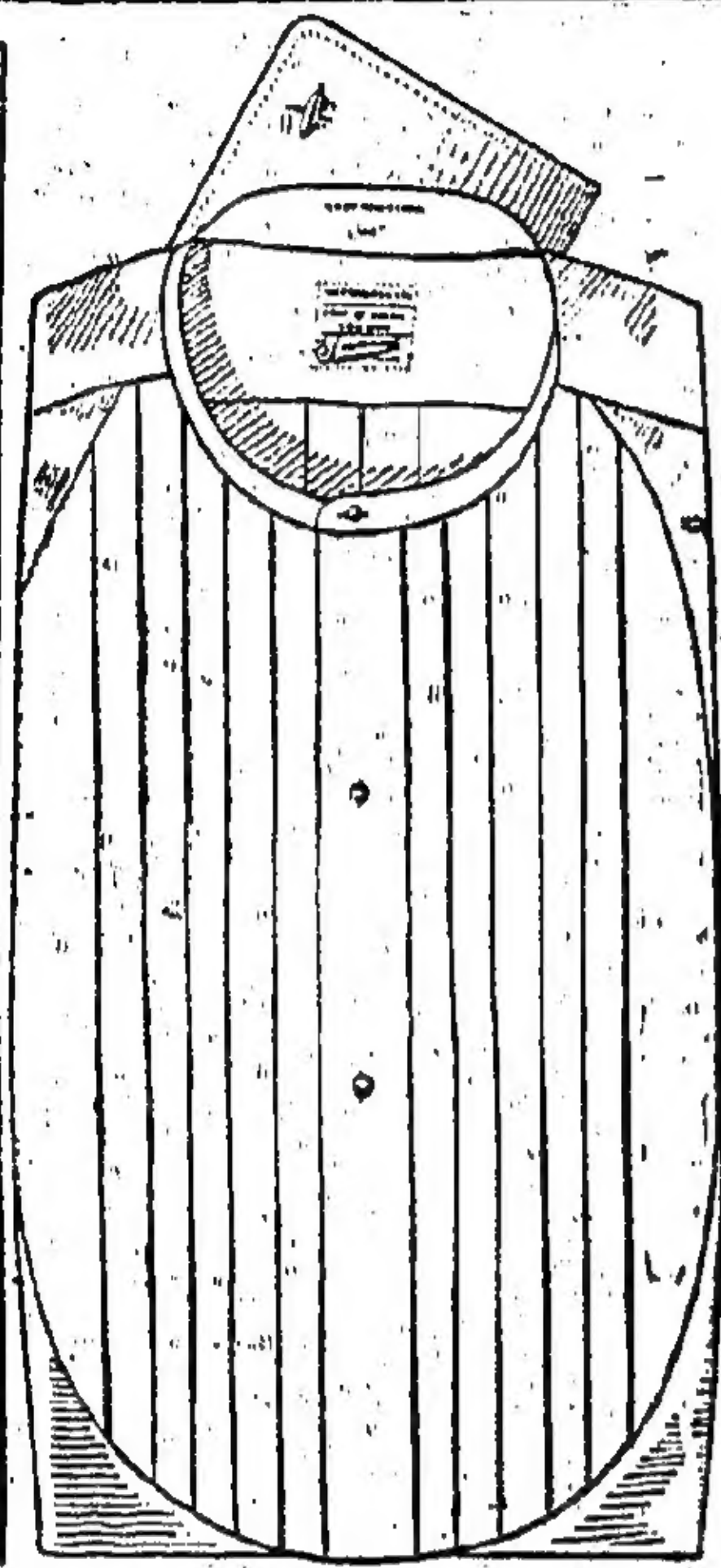
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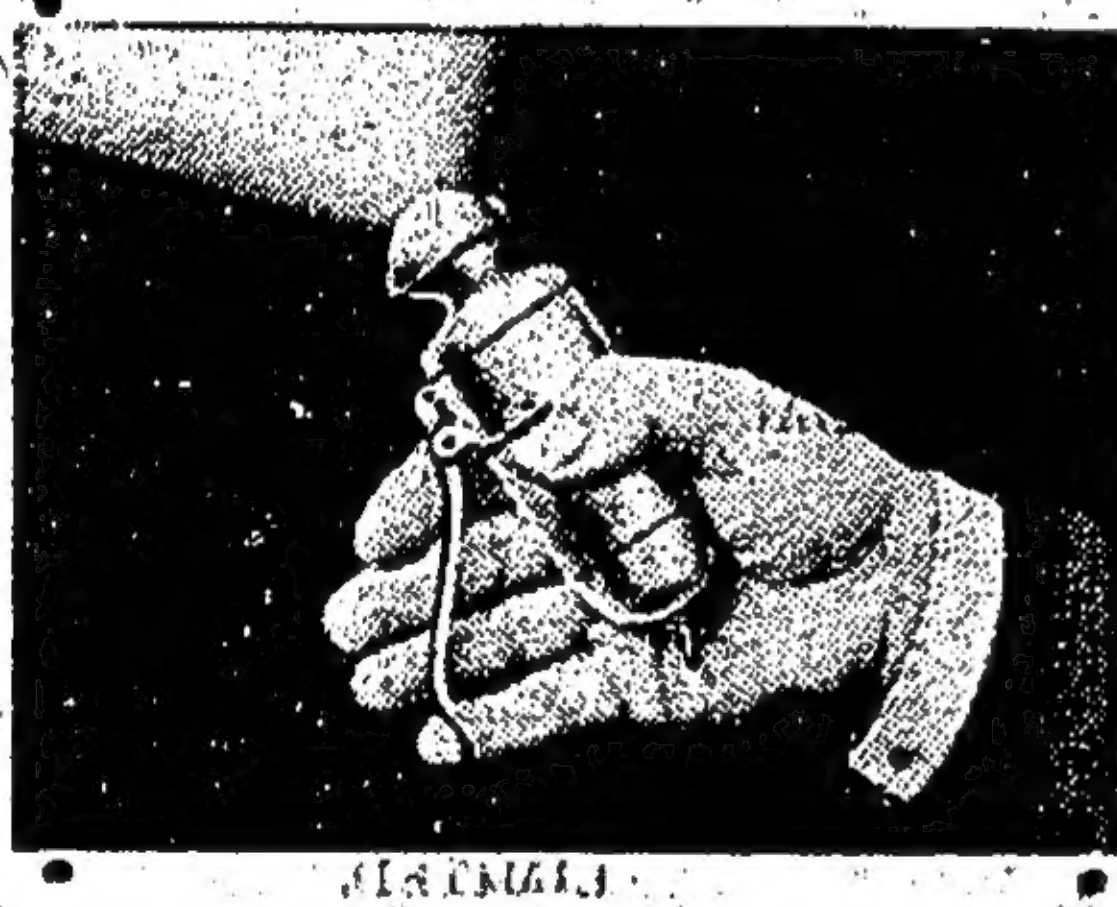
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GRANARY OF CHINA A FAMINE CENTRE.

HUNAN'S SUFFERINGS INCREASED
BY SOLDIERS' DEPREDAATIONS.

In the course of his report for 1922, Mr. R. D. Mansfield, the acting Commissioner of Customs at Changsha, states:

The dawn of the year 1922 was, from a trade point of view, by no means a rosy one, and everything points to a year of depression worse even than the one which preceded it. Nor did the results of the first half of the year hold out any hopes of the gloomy forebodings being other than realised. Without doubt, the chief contributory factor to the commercial stagnation was the famine which raged so continuously in the central and western portions of the province, and it was not until well on in the third quarter of the year, when good harvests had finally put the grain spectre to flight, that prospects really began to brighten. Lost ground was rapidly recovered, and the net value of trade for the year under review shows an increase of some 14 lakhs as compared with the figures for 1921. Though the increase is not large—some 13 per cent.—it is, in view of the great disadvantages under which trade has suffered, by no means unsatisfactory. As a rule, in China the greatest sufferers from military operations are the non-combatants. To this rule the operations in this district proved no exception, and some 20 districts in the southern section sustained heavy losses owing to the depredations of the troops. The famine may be said to have begun in the autumn of 1921 owing to the lack of rain during the spring and summer of that year. That there would be a scarcity of rice owing to the destruction of the autumn crops was to be expected, but that, in a province considered to be the granary of China, which in no year produces grain much in excess of the requirements of the population, a scarcity could develop into a famine, as terrible in its consequences as this one, was not to have been deemed possible. Virtually the whole of the central and western portions of the province were affected, the districts which suffered least being those bordering on the Tungting Lake in the north-east and eastern sections of the province. Distress was acute and widespread, and a conservative estimate gives the deaths from starvation throughout the province, when the famine was at its worst, at 1,500 per diem.

Eventually, in order to centralize relief work, prevent overlapping, and give better service, the various relief associations were fused into one body in the shape of the Hunan Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee. Work was systematized, relief being given, except in the case of the old, the infirm, and children, in return for work done. Many useful public works were undertaken and accomplished, and finally the initial steps were taken for the construction of a highway, 21 feet in width, which, if completed, will eventually run from Siungtan to Peking, on via Wukang to Chiling and thence back to Changsha by way of Sinhsa, Anhsa, Yiyang and Ninghsang. With the completion of this road one of the main obstacles in the way of affording relief to the sufferers in case of famine, viz., the lack of roads along which to transport grain for distribution, will be removed. The magnitude of the work of the committee may be gauged from the fact that between 5 and 6 lakhs of dollars have been expended in distributing relief to the unfortunate sufferers.

FAMINE SURETY ENDED.

The collection of famine relief surety duty by the Maritime Customs ceased on March 31st, and in order to facilitate comparison, surety figures are not included in those quoted below. The total revenue for 1922 amounted to Hk. Ts. 236,460, an increase of Hk. Ts. 29,167 as compared with the figure for 1921. A slight decrease of Hk. Ts. 2,311 in import and Hk. Ts. 1,827 in coast trade duties, due to the effects of the famine, is swamped by the handsome increase of Hk. Ts. 32,081 in export duties. For this the great advance in, and ever-increasing demand for, Hunan ores, exports of which surpassed all previous figures, are responsible. The total tonnage entered and cleared during the year was 519,354 tons, or 53,955 tons more than in 1921. The freight agreement between the four big Yangtze and Siang River shipping companies came to an end in the early part of June, and a freight war started between the China, Indo-China, and China Merchants Steam Navigation Companies, on the one hand, and the Nippon Kisen Kaisha, on the other. Freight rates were repeatedly reduced to such an extent that many steamers were running at a loss. The war is still being waged, but I am informed that there are hopes of an early settlement.

Though the quantities of goods imported have, taken as a whole, remained fairly constant, there is a decrease in value to be recorded by some Hk. Ts. 1,630,000 in the net value of this trade as compared with last year's figures, the drop being attributable to the world-wide fall in values reflected in the Changsha market.

FIT-U PINCE-NEZ

is the latest of the finger operated eye-glass mounting and has been designed to avoid all the objectionable features of this type of mounting. The long coil springs of the Fit-U prevent spring breakage, and can be instantly adjusted to give more or less pressure on the nose. The nose clips are of special shape to prevent slipping. Fit-U Pince-nez of any metal are obtainable from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—ADVT.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN INLAND WATERS.

THE ALLEGED PREVENTION OF
U.S.S. "VILLALOBOS" ENTER-
ING POYANG LAKE.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert, writing to the N.C. Daily News from Peking, says:

A story given out in Nanchangfu, presumably officially, about Tsuchi Ts'ai Cheung-han's prohibition of a visit from an American river gunboat to his provincial capital, has seriously annoyed the American authorities. The Chinese version of the incident is that the Tsuchi, or Tuli as he calls himself, prohibited the visit, and that when the American Consul-General in Hankow asked for permission for the Villalobos to navigate the Poyang Lake and the Kan river, it was refused.

As a matter of fact, the simple reason that no permission was required for any foreign gunboat in China to visit any inland port, with or without official notification. If the American Consul authorities wrote the Tuli a letter advising him of the coming of the Villalobos, it was simply a superficial courtesy designed to introduce the officers and facilitate friendly intercourse between them and the officials. The Villalobos did not reach Nanchangfu, but turned back into the Yangtze, not because of the Tuli's prohibition, but because the most of the American river patrol boats are not allowed to go much water to get across the lake. The Tuli simply made use of this pretext to give himself airs and to pretend that he, in his majesty, had forbidden the approach of a foreign war vessel.

THEY RIGHTS AND PRECEDENTS.

The real truth of the matter is that if the Villalobos had not encountered physical difficulties, a prohibition from the Tuli would probably have made her visit all the more certain. The right of foreign gunboats to patrol inland waters is fully established by both Treaty and precedent, and a prohibition from a discredited and powerless military officer, whose division is known in Chinese military circles as the ragamuffin unit par excellence of the Chinese army, could only be interpreted by any self-respecting gunboat commander as a piece of insolence to come.

Article 22 of the British Treaty of 1858 (Tientsin) reads as follows:

"British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The Commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy."

Article 24 of the Austro-Hungarian Treaty of 1860 makes precisely the same stipulations. By virtue of the "most favoured nation clause" in American treaties, the same privileges automatically extend to American ships. This point was insisted upon in 1903 by the American State Department, at which time the Chinese Government accepted the American ruling.

The fact that Ts'ai Cheung-han has in the face of all precedent attempted to issue a sweeping prohibition against the navigation of the waters of his province by foreign gunboats, ought to demonstrate clearly to the Chinese authorities the danger of putting an incompetent military puppet, ignorant of the treaties and indifferent to them in an administrative position. Whatever action the foolish old man, whose soldiers are greeted by jeers and hoots by other Chinese troops wherever they go, has taken, he has taken in the new Chinese official spirit. This is, that the lower your prestige, the more completely you have lost the most essential right of a dignitary, viz., the right to defend and the more eager you should be to insist others whenever it can be done with impunity so as to make new face.

THE NEED FOR COUNTER-ACTION.

To allow this Tuli to "get away with" an act of this sort is to miss an opportunity to exert the sort of moral force towards reform in China which should precede acts of intervention. Such action should be countered by a prompt international demand for Ts'ai's immediate removal from office and every demonstration against him which can be made within treaty rights should be made. With the demand for his removal entered, as great a number of gunboats as could possibly get up the Kan river should anchor off Nanchang and the foreign officials in corresponding with him should address him as a private person occupying a Government office, omitting all the usual titles and official forms of address. Prompt reprisals of this character, which are within Treaty rights and while involving a display of force involve no degree of intervention, would bring this isolated official to his senses with a painful shock and would make a commensurate impression upon his colleagues.

THE SIEGE OF WAICHOW.

A YUNNANESE DIVISION
DISPATCHED.

The Third Division of the Yunnanese troops have left Canton for Waichow to assist in the attack on Waichow, which is still in the hands of the enemy," says the Canton Daily News which describes their departure in the following terms:—

The station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway and several piers along the Bund were busy scenes, when these Yunnanese troops were leaving for the East River front. While some of them travelled by rail, not a small number of them went by water. Considerable quantity of arms and ammunition were also shipped yesterday. After the departure of the Third Division it is learned that the Fourth and Fifth Divisions will follow in a day or two.

According to information obtained from General Headquarters, Dr. Sun Yat-sen will also leave for the front, as soon as the Yunnanese troops which have returned from the North River fighting have all left for the East River.

With the addition of fresh troops, the Government forces that are attacking Waichow will be greatly strengthened, and the fall of Waichow is inevitable.

A SHANGHAI CEMENT FACTORY.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL
ENTERPRISE.

Perhaps only those who are directly interested have been aware, says the N.C. Daily News, that during the last 16 months a very important industrial plant has been under construction on the banks of the Huangpu, above the Kiangnan Dock, which will aid further in keeping Shanghai the most important industrial city in the Far East.

Holiday-makers going up the river on their boat trips and passing Lungshu, have noticed two queer-looking, cement reinforced chimneys, which are the stacks of the Shanghai Portland Cement Works, Ltd. The firm have just completed their buildings and the erection of machinery for the manufacture of their Elephant Brand Portland cement in Shanghai to meet the enormous local demand, as well as for export. For one who has had no previous knowledge of the existence of this large cement factory, it is indeed a pleasant surprise to find that it has been put up quickly and is, judging from what was able to be gathered during a short visit, one of the most up-to-date plants of its kind in the East.

The works cover an area of about 200 acres of land, with an excellent waterfront of over 1,200 feet. The machinery is of the rotary type, with a guaranteed output of 1,200 cases of 375 lb. net per day.

In a short time the Shanghai Portland Cement Works expect to put on the market their product the "Elephant" brand cement and by the time the first case is sent out the company will have invested in this new Shanghai industry a capital of \$2,500,000. The company is capitalised and managed entirely by Chinese, although for its best interest the technical side of the manufacturing has been entrusted to a foreign expert.

ARCAD. OF 111118 REVENUE STAMPS.

CURIOUS RAMIFICATION OF
CHINESE FINANCE.

The bankrupt state of Peking finances was alleged by the defence to be responsible for the appearance at the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week of a young Chinese, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining revenue stamps to the value of \$600,500.

Mr. F. P. Musso (defending), said that if Mr. L. K. Kentwell (who prosecuted) knew one-tenth of the truth of the whole matter, he would never have brought the defendant to court or applied for a warrant for his apprehension. They had documentary evidence to prove that defendant had been asked to raise \$280,000 to start a branch of a Chinese bank here. He put \$40,000 into the concern himself and obtained the balance from friends. All this money was subsequently sent inland to Tientsin and loaned to the Chinese Government. When defendant was to be paid back he only received the revenue stamps. Since that time a law had been passed invalidating the stamps. The defendant could not now be negotiated.

The Assessor said he would remand the case, suggesting that the stamps should be deposited in Court.

Chief Insp. Wheeler: I understand that there are about a carload of these stamps. I would ask the Court to vary that order and direct that the stamps be left in the custody of the police, as is usual in criminal prosecutions.

This was agreed to and the case adjourned. The defendant being released on security.

FEMININE FASHIONS AT HARBIN.

THE RUSSIAN WOMAN'S OBSESSION.

Writing in the Far East on "Seeing Manchuria," Zoe Kincaid says:—

In Harbin there prevails a worship for shoes that has become an obsession with Russian women—small high heeled slippers, such is the vogue that none dare to disregard, and from the slop girls to the grand lady the feet are neatly shod. But since the Katakaya is paved with cobble stones and there are startling inequalities in the sidewalks, it is necessary for the pedestrian of female persuasion to pick her way over many a rough spot. And yet it is rare to see a pair of slippers down at heels and when a newcomer appears among this gay throng it is at her shoes and not her face that all glances are cast. The care bestowed upon the footwear seems to denote the amount of wealth possessed by the individual, and therefore is a sure guide to her position in society.

As for the hats that appear on Kitakaya, they beggar description, and gold lace combined with black tulle in the most amazing style that might be worn by a duchess or Russian actress may be seen on this Harbin Street at nine in the morning, while costly plumage appears regardless of the dust storms that blow from off the level wastes of surrounding country.

After travelling miles across the Manchurian plains, the sun-baked fields stretching away, relieved only by Chinese farm houses, it is like a page out of the Arabian Nights to find oneself walking along Kitakaya, bewildered at the feminine array that confronts the eye. It might be San Francisco, or even Paris. Not only are the customs of the most recent and daring styles, and the hats gorgeous in the extreme, but slippers and silk stockings must match every costume, even if it takes the last cent to provide them.

This may be the besetting sin of the Occidental woman, but she nevertheless asserts on Kitakaya her claim to colour and charm in clothing in spite of the nearness of the wild Manchurian bandits.

"SCHEMES FOR MAKING MONEY" AT CANTON.

OFFICES OF TWO LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANIES MOBBED.

A great crowd gathered in front of the two Chinese life assurance companies in Tai Ng Poo, Western Suburb, at Canton last Friday clamouring for the return of their money. So great was the crowd that the police on duty in that locality were unable to disperse them. It was not until very late, that the crowd dispersed, of their own free will and the place was cleared and traffic was resumed.

The Canton Daily News says:—

During the last two years, many life assurance companies, land investment companies, and savings societies have made appearances in the city, with many wild-cat schemes for money making. Those who put their savings into these companies are mostly of the poorer classes of people. Although the schemes of each company vary, the general plan was that investors are required to deposit a certain sum of money with the company each month, for a certain number of years, which it is claimed, will utilize the money in the purchase of real estate. At the expiration of the term of the policy, each policy holder will be paid back the total sum invested together with interest, besides his share of the profits made by the company in real estate.

The two companies in Tai Ng Poo, which were visited by the mob, are life assurance companies. The cause of the incident was on account of the companies' decision to increase the payment of premiums. All policy holders, whether new or old, were required to pay the extra increase, and this decision aroused the indignation of the policy holders. The companies, however, posted a notice in front of their offices, rescinding their decision, when the attitude of the mob was becoming dangerous. Their notice did not satisfy the mob, who clamoured the more vigorously for the return of all their money.

The doors of the two companies being closed, the mob were unable to enter the offices, and gradually dispersed when night was approaching.

It is learned that the notice posted by the companies was torn off the next day, and the doors of their offices remained closed.

THE EUNUCHS OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

THE ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM.

The Asiatic News Agency in a Peking dispatch dated July 17th says:—

The Manchu Emperor returned to his palace in the forbidden city immediately after the two concubines of late Emperor Kwangshu consented to the wholesale dismissal of the court eunuchs. But on the mediation of his father, Prince Tsai Feng, the young Manchu Emperor retained the old and crippled eunuchs in his services until their death, so that the eunuch system will entirely disappear from China within, at most, twenty years from now. Ex-Emperor Hsuan-tung is exceedingly elated because he believes to have done a real good business for the nation. He is so much pleased that he has decided to destroy himself for purposes of entering into the eunuch service of the palace. In addition to this, orders have been issued to all Manchurian and Mongol Princes and Nobles prohibiting the employment of eunuchs for ever. With the exception of the eunuchs themselves and their relatives, this humane action of the ex-Emperor Hsuan-tung is welcomed by the vernacular press and the people in general. There would have been no Chinese republic, had Hsuan-tung been born twenty or thirty years earlier.

FASHION REVERSION IN PHILIPPINES.

FOREIGN STYLES TO BE REPLACED
BY NATIONAL GARMENTS.

Costly frock coats, cutaways, smoking and mess jackets, tailored suits of pongee silk, palm beach, alpaca, British wool and the like will be relegated to the "old clothes trunk" of Philippine legislators, and the ancient and historic *camisa* will be hauled out for an airing, washing and starching and ironing and otherwise made classy for the present stylishly garbed salons, if a resolution submitted by Representative Rafael Villanueva succeeds. Political circles and high Government officials at the Ayuntamiento are agog with excitement. Representative Villanueva would have legislators discard present day dress and return to the *barong* *Filipino*, while attending legislative convocations. His resolution has been signed by many prominent Filipinos, who have pledged themselves to take the initiative.

The *barong Filipino* is a very thin garment resembling a shirt, having a very narrow neckband for a collar. It takes the place of both shirt and coat, and is transparent. It is worn outside the belt of the trousers, and to strangers in the country gives the impression that the wearer, in haste of dressing, neglected to tuck his shirt into his trousers.

But it is the ancient Filipino costume and Representative Villanueva thinks it would be an expression of patriotism and national zeal to discard the habitment of foreign nations and return to its simplicity. Incidentally he asserts, it would result in a tremendous national saving, as the large sums now expended on foreign clothes would remain in the country.

Representative Villanueva would extend his boycott of foreign apparel to women's wear as well, banning low neck and short-sleeved evening dresses and all other gowns, suits and articles of clothing requiring foreign made materials.

THE TYPHOON.

SOME DAMAGE BUT NO FATALITIES AT MACAO.

Macao appears to have suffered but slight damage by the typhoon. There are no reports of fatalities though three old Chinese houses were blown down on Sunday, one on the new road and two near the Chinese hospital. Telephone wires were badly damaged and the service interrupted. The worst of the typhoon was experienced on Sunday and the wind continued to blow very strong right up to 11 a.m. on Monday. The force of the wind was just as great as in the typhoon of three weeks ago.

A TRYING VOYAGE.

The s.s. *Haitan* arrived in port yesterday afternoon with a heavy list. She voyaged up the coast in the wake of the typhoon and received a very severe buffeting. A quantity of her cargo moved, causing the ship to take a heavy list. There was a quantity of livestock on board, principally pigs. It is stated that a number of these were thrown overboard for the purpose of lightening the vessel.

THE APPROACHING TYPHOON TRAVELLING W.N.W.

The typhoon which was reported in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press* to have formed 300 miles to the east of Luzon is moving in a W.N.W. direction. Yesterday morning the Observatory at Kowloon reported the typhoon to be within a radius of 16(N.) and 124(E.). A report issued in the afternoon showed that the typhoon had moved to 17(N.) and 124(E.). It was then still travelling in a W.N.W. direction.

FUN ON THE 'PHONE.

[Scene:—Public Telephone-box. Inside, a middle aged, rotundish, old gentleman. Time 10 a.m. Temp. 110 in box.]
Old Gent.: Kowloon 160, please.
O.G.: Kowloon 160.
O.G.: Please (slight interval). Hello!
Voice: Wat, wat.
O.G.: What number are you?
Voice: Kowloon 160.
O.G.: (Business with bell; heat increasing) Hello, hello (recurring).
T.O.: Number, please!
O.G.: Kowloon 160.
T.O.: Kowloon 160!
O.G.: Yes, please.
Voice (female): Hello, who is that?
O.G.: Is that Kowloon 160?
Voice: No, this is Kowloon 162.
O.G.: Oh! ring off, please, I've got the wrong number. (Business with bell for several minutes. Temperature 115°).
Hello, is that exchange? Well, give me the Clerk-in-charge, please.
C. in C.: Clerk-in-charge speaking.
O.G.: (Explains his troubles) Yes, Kowloon 160, please. (Considerable interval).
C. in C.: I'm sorry, but Kowloon 160 is out of order (Time 10.25 a.m.).
[Note:—At the present, the O.G. is in the G.O.H., and may not be interviewed on the subject of the present telephone system].

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS CONTRIBUTIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mr. W. Brown, the Hon. Secretary of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, has received the following letters of acknowledgement from the British Legion and from St. Dunstan's Home:—

June 25th, 1923.
Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with much thanks the receipt of your letter of the 25th April, together with draft for £100, that your Institution has so kindly sent in response to Field Marshal Earl Haig's appeal.

The Field-Marshal has requested me to ask you to be kind enough to convey to your Chairman, Committee and to all those who are responsible for the kind action taken, an expression of his very grateful thanks.

I have pleasure in enclosing herewith the last Annual Report of British Legion, together with a copy of our monthly magazine and some leaflets that have been lately published.

I also enclose an official receipt for your donation.
With renewed thanks, Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) W. G. WILCOX,
(Captain, Organizing Secretary, Appeal & Publicity Dept., British Legion).

June 25th, 1923.
Dear Sir,—We are most deeply grateful to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong for the generous expression of sympathy represented by the very welcome remittance of £100 for St. Dunstan's funds which accompanies your letter of April 25th.

I enclose our official receipt for this amount, and hope you will convey to your Committee, and through them to all subscribers, an expression of most cordial thanks on behalf of both St. Dunstan's Executive Council and the blinded ex-Servicemen themselves who will so greatly benefit.

I also enclose our last annual report, and a booklet "All About St. Dunstan's" and have given instructions for a copy of our new Report to be sent to you as soon as it is out of the printers' hands.—With renewed thanks, Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. M. CHADWICK BATES
(Secretary).

JAILED CHINESE DETECTIVES LIKELY TO APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE.

We learn that the two Chinese detectives who were sent to gaol on Saturday by Mr. J. R. Wood for seven days and 14 days respectively for an assault on a Chinese coal merchant at Yau-mat, have made representations to the Captain Superintendent of Police for permission to appeal against the Court's decision. Mr. Wolfe has the matter under consideration.

The case was one in which four Chinese detectives went on board a steam launch at Yau-mat for the purpose of watching for an alleged gambling school on board. The presence of the detectives was discovered and the coal merchant was injured in a lively incident which followed shortly after their discovery.

A KIDNAPPED BOY.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SOLD TWICE.

A serious charge of kidnapping was preferred against three Chinese at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne. The person kidnapped is a small boy aged 11 years, who lived with his mother at Bridges Street. The police believe that the boy was taken from the vicinity of his home by the first defendant and that the other two defendants assisted in the sale of the boy at Mongkok, where he was eventually sold for \$80 and taken to Tin Ting in Chinese Territory. There the boy is said to have been sold again for \$85. Up to the present the boy has not been recovered but with the aid of the Chinese Authorities the Police are in good hope of being able to secure the boy's release during the next few days.

The first defendant pleaded "guilty" to the charge and said that the boy told him he was without food so he kidnapped him. The second and third defendants pleaded "not guilty."
At the request of Sub-Inspector Reynolds the case was formally remanded for one week, pending further investigations by the Police.

SHANGHAI COMPANY REPORTS.

SHANGHAI DOCK & ENGINEERING COMPANY.

The report of the directors of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., for presentation at the seventeenth annual general meeting to be held on July 26th, states that the net profit for the year ending April 30th, including the amount brought forward from last year, amounts to Tls. 516,534.76, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities. This amount the directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

A dividend of Tls. 7.50 per share (10 per cent.) absorbing	434,000.00
Carry to new account	102,534.76
	Tls. 516,534.76

THE SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

At a meeting of the directors of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (the Shanghai Boshoku Kaisha Kaisha), held last week, it was decided that the shareholders be recommended to appropriate the balance of Shanghai Tls. 490,137.78 at credit of profit and loss account on June 30th, 1923, as follows:—

Share to Legal Reserve Fund	20,000.00
Dividend of Tls. 3.80 per share	280,000.00
Allow for depreciation	190,137.78
Carry forward	50,037.78
	Tls. 460,137.78

THE JAPAN COTTON TRADING CO.

The statement of accounts of the Nippon Menka Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.) for the half-year ending March 31st shows a net profit of Y. 3,064,803.10, to which there is added the surplus of Y. 642,860.04 brought forward. These amounts have been allocated as follows:—

Reserve funds	Y. 500,000.00
Directors' bonus	165,000.00
Dividend (22 per cent. per annum) Y. 5.50 per old share	2,200,000.00
Y. 1.75 per new share	2,200,000.00
Carried forward to next half-yearly account	842,863.14
	Total Y. 3,707,863.14

THE SHANGHAI ARMS SMUGGLING CASE.

In connection with the arms smuggling case at Shanghai, a military leader of the Fengtien troops at Mukden states:—
Notwithstanding the rumour that the principal in the case is a Lieut. Stein, an adviser to Marshal Chang Tso Lin, the fact is that there is no American adviser to Marshal Chang Tso Lin. Former American Consul at Mukden, Furthermore, the Fengtien troops have never entered into a secret agreement with anybody for the purchase of such arms as reported.—*Eastern News Agency*.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

[BY "DREAMER."]

Knowing the average Hongkong golfer's weakness regarding knowledge of the Rules of the Game and local rules, I think I may be doing some of my readers a kindness, in view of the forthcoming competitions at Happy Valley, if I give a kindred edition of the local rules which they are most likely to infringe. It may also be a help to the Committee, who on such occasions are usually expected to answer numerous queries.

Quite recently I heard a member, who had asked a Committeeman for a ruling, on a certain point and received an answer, inquire indignantly why the rule was not on the notice-board! I cannot put down in black and white, even if I could remember, all that Committeeman said, but the gist of his remarks was that there is a small book of rules, local rules, etc., issued by the Club, to each member, and that any query, the book does not answer could not be answered by a member of the Committee. I recommend by readers to put this little book in their pockets before setting off with a card and pencil. I think I can safely say that I have never played on the Valley course without seeing at least one of the following three infringements of the rules:—(1) a player removing a ball in order to get a free swing at his ball; (2) a player grounding his club on the sand round part of the training track; and (3) a player grounding his club in the ditches surrounding the Race-course and training track.

Competitors must remember that on no account can a ball be moved. There are a few caddies at the Valley who encourage this sort of thing and I warn players to be on the look-out. A player whose ball is lying against the rail, round the Race-course, or is lying close enough to prevent him swinging freely, may, under penalty of one stroke, lift his ball and place it one club's length away.

As regards grounding the club on the sand round the training track, it is quite obvious from the definition of a "hazard" as given in the Rules of Golf that this is one and must be treated as such.

According to local rule, the ditches surrounding the Race-course are to be treated as water hazards, although this is not too clearly defined. The rule states that a ball may be lifted and dropped on the side farthest away from the hole, under penalty of one stroke, whether there is water in the ditch or not. Therefore, a player is not entitled to ground his club before playing the shot.

There are two more instances when a ball can be picked up under penalty of one stroke. One is when the ball is lying against the pavilions on the right of the approach to the 5th hole; and the other is when the ball is lying against the machine-sheds at the back of the 9th green. In the first case, a ball lifted may be dropped clear and not nearer the hole. In the second case the ball must be placed one club's length away.

There are several cases when a ball may be lifted without penalty, viz., when lying on or against any concrete slabs marking the corners of the football or cricket grounds, etc., or in any hole made for golf-posts or boundary posts. Also, when lying on or touching any of the water-hydrant covers. In all these cases, the ball should be dropped one club's length behind.

A ball lying on the specially laid tennis courts or cricket pitches must be lifted and dropped clear, not near the hole. There is no penalty in this case.

The boundaries of the Golf-course at Happy Valley are very simple. From the Club-house to the Naval pavilion, near the 5th green, the boundary is the iron railings. The pavilions are out of bounds. Then, after that, the boundary is outer fences, railways, etc., bounding the main Race-course.

There is not very much risk of going out of bounds at the Valley, as some players can demonstrate. At the same time, it might be well to call attention to the "out of bounds" rule, which reads as follows:—If a ball lie out of bounds, the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played, adding a penalty stroke to the score for the hole. If the stroke was played from the teeing ground, a ball may be teed; in all other cases, a ball shall be dropped.

It may be useful to some of my readers if I remind them of the definition of a putting-green. The very small area specially prepared for the majority of the holes at the Valley is apt to mislead one. A ball is actually on the putting green when it is within 20 yards of the hole, except when in a hazard. This often occurs a lot at the Valley on account of the great number of worm-casts round the border of the green. If a ball is lying within 20 yards of the hole, these can be removed from any position, whereas if the ball is just over the yards limit only loose impediments within one club's length can be moved.

I have been asked to state that, owing to the number of players who have signified their intention of entering for the championship, the Committee have decided that it will be better to halve lot for times of starting.

Before closing I must first refer to "Zouave's" letter on putting which appeared in last Thursday's issue of this paper. In my hints on putting, I suggested choosing a blade of grass two or three inches in front of the ball and in a direct line with the hole, then, after taking up one's stance and striking the ball, it should pass over the blade of grass selected and travel forward in the right line for the hole. "Zouave" quite rightly points out that should one miss the blade of grass the ball will miss the hole. Quite so, but I hardly thought it necessary to warn my readers on this account. I suspect "Zouave" of having a mathematical mind. Does he put by "logs" or does he merely jockey the ball into the hole?

THE NEW RACE COURSE PROJECT.

A CHINESE COMMENT.

Commenting on the project for an international race course in Hongkong the *Canton Daily News* says:—

But what is the sport to the Chinese people? We have race courses in Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin to enable us to observe the reaction on the Chinese people. In all these it is quite clear that our people attend primarily because they have a splendid chance to gamble. We know too well the gambling craze among our people. We can safely say that very few Chinese people look upon it as a sport. To them it is simply the white man's gambling specialty which they are by no means reluctant to adopt. Thus they flock to these places in great throngs. Being discriminated against in every place, they started one of their own in Kiangwan, Shanghai, which pays them so well that they are planning to start some others elsewhere in China. One was actually started in Tientsin but closed down not because it was considered bad morally but because the government authorities did not succeed in obtaining sufficient squeeze. Thus we are compelled to conclude that horse-racing is but another form of gambling for the Chinese people.

In view of the foregoing conclusion, we do not see the necessity or the justification for the new race-course in Hongkong since one is more than sufficient to meet the need of the foreign communities there. We smile at the idea that the new race-course will make for a better understanding between the races. We rather fear that in this sort of international meeting and mixing ground there is more misunderstanding between them. We praise Hongkong's breadth of international charity, but surely the race-course is the poorest place to swing such a sentiment. Since they cannot and will not show it in the present race-course we fail to see how they will miraculously show it in the second race-course.

The whole project to us is merely another form of money-making proposition by the contributor. For sport and for international understanding, something along the line of the sports in the American public parks are preferable. These thousands are given a free opportunity to play tennis, baseball, football, outdoor gymnastics, etc. Thus in these healthy games they learn to appreciate the friendship and intercourse among peoples of diverse races. If Hongkong is sincere in its broad international viewpoint, an additional "race-course" is what is wanted. Parks and playgrounds after the manner of the American ones should be constructed. The public park at the North Suzhou Road Extension in Shanghai is accomplishing that object but alas, there is no admittance for the Chinese. In this too, we suppose we have to take it more philosophically. Enough said.

THE LATE MR. W. H. McEWAN.

The following reference is made in a Seattle paper to the death of Mr. William Hunter McEwan (father of Mrs. A. H. Ferguson, of Hongkong) who was well-known to many residents in China, from Hongkong to Peking:—

The death of William Hunter McEwan removes one of the outstanding figures in the business life of the Pacific Northwest, and one of the best-loved men in Seattle. For several years Mr. McEwan had suffered from the affection of the heart that caused his death, but with the knowledge that the end might come at any moment, he continued through life with an undaunted spirit. His precarious condition was not known to any but intimate friends, and the day before his death he was down town and called upon a friend who had been absent for several months.

Mr. McEwan was a man of singularly pure and spotless character and a gentleman of the old school in the finest acceptance of the term. He was a student and a thinker, but he loved contact with his fellow men and was always a charming and interesting companion. He had travelled widely and read deeply and had a cosmopolitan outlook. He possessed a well-trained mind and was attuned to everything that was constructive and worth while. Unostentatiously he extended a helpful hand whenever he saw need or opportunity. Mr. McEwan was graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1882 as an engineer and was a member of Alpha-Delta-Phi. He followed railroad work for a period. In 1889 he joined his brother, Alexander F. McEwan, in Seattle and at the time of his death he and his brother were the controlling spirits in the Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Company, the English Lumber Company, and the Eby Logging Company, three of the most important lumbering and logging enterprises in the North-west, and several smaller projects, including large timber operations on Vancouver Island.

Mr. McEwan was a member of the University, Rainier, Seattle Golf, and Seattle Country clubs. At the latter he had a beautiful summer home. Besides Mrs. McEwan, he leaves two daughters, Mrs. Archibald H. Ferguson, of Hongkong, China, and Mrs. Leo S. Black, of Seattle. Alexander F. McEwan reached Seattle Wednesday afternoon, after fifteen months of foreign travel, five hours after his brother's death. In the death of William Hunter McEwan, Seattle and the North-west have lost one of the finest citizens and greatest inspirations who ever lived here.

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California Oranges	Each	12 Cents.
Grape Fruits	"	25 "
Lemons	"	12 "
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Rhubarb	Per lb.	40 "
String Beans	"	65 "
New Potatoes	"	16 "
Cauliflowers	"	90 "
Spring Onions	Per Bundle	15 "
Cabbages	Each	55 "

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3874 SWINGING DOWN... "	3876 HONEY MOON TIME... WALTZ
3874 SOME LITTLE SOMEONE... "	3877 RIVER SHANON MOON... "

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ALLOVER EMBROIDERED ORGANDIE IN VERY Dainty
COLOURS—THESE MAKE EXCEPTIONALLY PRETTY FROCKES,
AND WASH WELL.

PATTERNS GLADLY SENT UPON REQUEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

ENTRIES for the WATER POLO LEAGUE Close to the Hon. Secretary on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 6.15 p.m. Meeting of Representatives of Teams competing will be held at 6.45 p.m., at the Victoria Recreation Club.

R. C. WITCHEN,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF MADRAS"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st July, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 7th August, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1923. [1097]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"YANGTSE"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th Aug., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1923. [1086]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"SOUKAN"

Arrived Hongkong on 23rd July, 1923

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of Holt's Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf B.L.E.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co's Steamers. Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary before the arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1923. [1091]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF BOSTON"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 28th July, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 7th August, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1923. [1092]

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., to Sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 26th JULY, 1923,

commencing at 11 a.m.,

at their Old Premises, No. 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

One GAS ENGINE by T.H. & J. DANIELS

and

One GAS MAKING PLANT

and

One (Second-hand) PRINTING MACHINE

Large Size, by MILLER & RICHARD and One Lot Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

On View from Tuesday, the 24th July, 1923.

LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

1081]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of July, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of one Lot of

BRICKLAND at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	100	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.
2	101	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.
3	102	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.
4	103	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.
5	104	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.
6	105	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.
7	106	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.
8	107	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.
9	108	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.
10	109	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	100 ft. by 100 ft.

S.S. "CHAMBERLAIN"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, COGNAC, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1923. [1076]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "RENLAWEES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1923. [1079]

S.S. "COMMANDANT DORISE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from AMSTERDAM, MIDDLESBROUGH, & ANTWERP, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1923. [1089]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

NOTICE

THD Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FREDERICK BOUGH in our Firm have Closed.
HUGHES & HUGHES, Hongkong, 19th July, 1923. [1068]

HONGKONG STADIUM.

A MEETING to discuss the desirability of a STADIUM for Hongkong, will be held at 5.30 p.m. in the HONGKONG HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY, 1923. Representatives of All Sports Clubs and Associations are invited to attend.

P. T. JAMES, Hon. Secretary, H.K.F.A.

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 25th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 25th July, to Wednesday, 31st August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1050]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

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PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X, XI, XS.

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [106]

INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.
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PHONE 616.

BIRTH.

CHRISTIANSEY—At Shanghai, on July 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. CHRISTIANSEY, a daughter.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 25TH, 1923.

SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

It has taken the Admiralty a very long time to discover that Singapore is an ideal position, for a naval base, "not for offence, but for the defence of the Empire." From one statement made in the course of the discussion to which this project has given rise, it does appear that the idea was born at the Admiralty many years ago, though it was not until June, 1921, that the Cabinet first approved the proposal.

Many of us in Hongkong may feel disposed to regret that the Government did not make the discovery that Singapore is the ideal place at a much earlier date, for then we should not have had a dockyard planted right in the heart of a very congested commercial city. The community appealed by petition to the Imperial Government against the selection of this particular site for the Naval dock but it was without avail and all hope of seeing the whole of the harbour front being devoted to the growing commercial needs of the Colony had to be abandoned. Effort in that direction has had to be concentrated on the removal of the military establishments which run parallel with the naval establishments, on the other side of Queen's Road. We live in hope of the success of this effort—though hope so long deferred maketh the heart sick. This project for a Naval base at Singapore reviveth the hope that some of us at present dwelling in Hongkong may yet live to see both the Naval and Military establishments removed from the heart of

the city. By the Washington Treaty, Great Britain, in the words of the First Lord of the Admiralty, "voluntarily denied herself the use of the base at Hongkong, and retired a further 1,500 miles in order to make it perfectly clear that nothing was further from our thoughts than aggression against Japan or domination of the East." One of the supporters of the Government scheme for creating the base at Singapore made the suggestion in the course of the debate on the Naval Estimates that "as the base at Hongkong was no longer needed, the lands and buildings there should be sold, and the money should be devoted to the Singapore scheme." While the objections offered to the creation of the base at Singapore have been in the main political, the monetary aspect of the scheme has not been overlooked, and if it is resolved to go on with the scheme, on the strength of the vote taken in the House of Commons a week ago, when the Naval Estimates were adopted by 217 votes to 130, something more may be heard of the suggestion recently made in the House of Commons by Mr. F. G. PENNY, M.P., (formerly of the Straits Settlements) that the naval establishments at Hongkong should be sold and the proceeds devoted towards defraying the cost of the undertaking at Singapore. On the political aspect of the question the point has been made that the scheme owes its birth to fear of aggression on the part of Japan, and according to a cable we print to-day the Japanese Naval Minister in an interview says that "Japan must now look to her national defence, since Singapore is only two days from Formosa." We can hardly credit a responsible Minister with believing that a British Naval base at Singapore is a greater menace to Formosa than Hongkong, which is only a few hours away. The truth is, as the *Japan Chronicle* pointed out some weeks ago, that Great Britain, in agreeing not to extend naval facilities at Hongkong, "performed an act placing the whole of the Eastern Asia in Japan's hands, with a completeness that has been little appreciated in Japan." We can understand that it may not be adequately appreciated by the Japanese public, but in the Naval Department it surely must be, and that makes it the more difficult to understand why the Japanese Minister of the Navy should consider it necessary for Japan, in view of the decision to create a naval base at Singapore, to "now look to her national defence." We think the Minister's remark must have been either misunderstood or misinterpreted. In any case Japan has never given anybody the impression that she has been neglecting her national defence at any time within the last quarter of a century.

The Controller of Rubber Exports in the Straits Settlements has recently taken a census of all dealers' stocks. He estimates that stocks in the Straits Settlements have been reduced by nearly 20,000 tons since the commencement of restriction. The total stocks in the Straits Settlements on June 30th were ascertained to be 21,845.7 tons.

The number of murders committed in the Colony during June was six. There was also one attempted murder. This figure is unusually high and represents nearly half of the number of murders for the first six months of the year, which is 14. For the whole of last year the number of murders was 35. Since 1920 the number has grown each year. The figures are 1920, 23; 1921, 25; 1922, 35.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that though no official announcement has yet been made, it is understood that a large sum, somewhere in the neighbourhood of several lakhs of dollars is involved in the affairs of Messrs. Dent & Co., merchants, of which the sole proprietor is Mr. Robert Vivian Dent. Mr. Dent has filed a petition in the Supreme Court, a receiving order now having been made out against him.

The China General Omnibus Company, shares for which have been offered to the public in Shanghai during the past month, closed its subscription list last week and will go into allotment forthwith. Forty thousand shares out of 50,000 shares offered for subscription have been subscribed. The General Managers of the Company are Messrs. Arnold & Co., Ltd., and the Directors consist of a group of well known Shanghai business men.

A sensational capture of alleged foreign gun-runners is reported in the Chinese press, the suspects being two men who keep a restaurant at one of the stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* states that the restaurant has been used as a distributing centre for imported arms. A quantity of arms and ammunition was seized at the place. The headquarters of the organisation is believed to be at Shanghai.

Deportations of Chinese labourers from Japan to China are almost a daily feature of the Chinese press, says the *N.Y. Daily News*. The latest story is that the unusually large number of 300 are to be sent back from Kobe, where they are at present housed in a Customs shed. Protest, says a Chinese paper, are being made by the Japanese Foreign Office to the Chinese Government against the continued emigration of undesirable Chinese to Japan.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., by recently purchasing outright the Grand Hotel Kake Co., Shanghai, has added another link to its chain of hotels in China. The Kake Hotel property is owned by the Shanghai Hotel, Ltd. (in which the Hongkong Hotel Co. secured the controlling interest last year), but is leased to the Kake Company. This latest transaction means that the Kake Hotel now comes under the direct ownership of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. The Hotel is to be taken over on November 15th of this year.

A very successful variety entertainment was held at the Club Lusitano, last night, where Leeds and Le Mar, the well-known comedy artists, were engaged to appear as the special attraction. The large entertainment hall of the Club was comfortably filled by an appreciative audience. Miss Trixie Le Mar and her partner were in splendid form and their sketches were full of mirth. In addition Miss Amparo Rosello, Mr. J. M. Lopez and Mr. E. G. d'Aquino also contributed musical items to the programme. Both Miss Trixie Le Mar and Miss Rosello were the recipients of handsome bouquets during the entertainment.

Reporting the arrival at Tsingtao of the first steamship of the Staines Line, the *Emil Staines*, belonging to Herr Hugo Staines, the famous German multi-millionaire and industrial magnate, the *Times* writes: "The steamer, which is a fine vessel, attracted much attention. Nearly 1,000 Chinese visited her during the two days that she was in port. Among them were many prominent Chinese, as well as school children. Tea and cake were served and the band of the ship played for their entertainment. On the same day, from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, a reception was held for the German residents and their friends. In the evening at the German Club, was a dance for the ship's personnel, the German Colony being present en masse."

The Medical Officer of Health's return for the week ended the 21st inst., showed 9 cases of plague (4 deaths); 10 cases of small-pox (8 deaths); 8 cases of enter

CABLES.

[LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]HUMANE U.S. IMMIGRATION
COMMISSIONER.ADMITS BABIES UNDER "HIGH
LAW OF INNOCENCE."

New York, July 23rd.
The Immigration Commissioner, Mr. Courat, announces that henceforth babies born at sea, under foreign flag, will be admitted to the United States "despite any dismal old law."

The Commissioner has permitted two Polish babies to enter the United States. He declared that when he looked at the babies, "they gripped my fingers and pleaded their own cause, and I didn't need any special court of inquiry. They came in under a new law—the high law of innocence."

PEACE IN THE NEAR EAST.

TREATY SIGNATURE CELEBRATIONS AT LAUSANNE.

LAUSANNE, July 23rd.
The signature of peace was celebrated in advance by a banquet to the conference delegates by the Swiss Federal Council, at the Lausanne Palace Hotel, where, simultaneously with the serving of champagne, the word "peace" suddenly appeared on the roof in big illuminated letters in the square facing the university where the Peace Treaty was signed. The square had been transformed into an English garden, and it was gaily decorated with flags.

The actual signature was celebrated by the pealing of church bells, the hoisting of flags on all public buildings and a display of illuminations in the evening on the heights surrounding Lausanne.

BULGARIAN POLITICAL
PROSECUTIONS.NINETY-FIVE PERSONS ARRAIGNED
ON SERIOUS CHARGES.

SOFIA, July 23rd.
The trial has been opened at Pleven of 95 persons alleged to have been concerned in a Communist rebellion against the new Bulgarian Government.

Five of the prisoners were accused of instigating a plot making them liable to the death penalty, and others to imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years. One hundred and fifty witnesses have been called on each side.

Great interest is being taken in the proceedings as this is stated to be the first of a series of similar trials.

RIOTS IN GERMANY.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR BEATEN TO
DEATH.

BERLIN, July 23rd.
In response to an appeal by the Social Democratic and Communist Parties, and the Trade Unions, 100,000 people at Frankfurt on Main yesterday participated in a demonstration against war and Fascism.

All the shops were closed and collisions between the police and the demonstrators, occurred. After the meeting the house of Dr. Haas, the Public Prosecutor, was ransacked. Dr. Haas was beaten to death and his wife and father maltreated. The police eventually restored order.

In view of the seriousness of the political situation, Herr Noske, Governor of the province of Hanover, has prohibited all open air meetings on July 26th, the date fixed by the Communists for anti-Fascist demonstrations.

PROHIBITION BOUNDARY.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS TWELVE MILE
LIMIT.

New York, July 23rd.
The Washington correspondent of the Times says that British acceptance of Mr. Hughes' proposal for the establishment of a twelve-mile limit for liquor vessels, is expected by high administrative officials as the result of a favourable report by the British inter-departmental committee that has been examining the question.

THE RUHR STRUGGLE.

GERMAN LOAN TO MEET
EXPENSES.

LONDON, July 23rd.
Advices from Berlin state that the German Government has resolved to issue a gold loan, which may be subscribed in paper marks, in order to meet the drain on its resources caused by the struggle in the Ruhr.

GERMANY AND THE ORIENT

REMARKABLE ACTIVITY BEING
DISPLAYED.

LONDON, July 23rd.
Following various evidences of the efforts to exert German influence in the "New Japan" as Afghanistan has been described here, comes a report that the Government has nominated a Minister to Kabul, where a number of Germans are already working in different capacities, and more are on the way, including a medical mission of seven doctors.

A remarkable amount of activity and thought are being at present directed towards Oriental matters, in Germany. The book shops are filled with new works on the arts, customs and topography of nearly every Eastern country.

OBITUARY.

M. CHARLES DUPUY.

PARIS, July 23rd.
The death is announced of M. Charles Dupuy, an ex-Premier.

EARLIER CABLES.
DISARMAMENT.
DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

LONDON, July 23rd.
In the House of Commons, a debate on disarmament was initiated by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who moved a Labour Party resolution deploring the enormous growing expenditure on the forces and the rebegging of a competition in armaments, depleting the resources of the social services, and urging the Government to take immediate steps to call an International Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said the League of Nations was not mentioned, because they wished the United States to join the Conference. He described the Singapore naval base project as a colossal folly and a wild and wanton escapade. He said that competition in the air had started. It was very difficult to say who was responsible. There was no enemy and no threat against Singapore. In certain circumstances the line of our commercial communications might be cut, and one maritime nation in the north might send a fleet two days' sail to menace the coast of one of the self-governing nations in the British Commonwealth. That was all. We could say that we have no intention of threatening anybody, and it might be perfectly true, but would the Japanese believe it?

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GERMAN REPARATIONS.

M. POINCARÉ AND THE BRITISH
DRAFT REPLY.

PARIS, July 23rd.
M. Poincaré discussed the British draft reply to Germany and the accompanying documents with prominent officials at the Quai d'Orsay this morning, and arranged to communicate the action he intends to take in the matter at the French Cabinet meeting on the 26th inst.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS
SERVICE.CHARGES LOWER THAN CABLE
RATE.

LONDON, July 23rd.
The Postmaster-General informed a deputation of the Empire Press Union that he hoped that the licence and the agreement with the Marconi Company for the Imperial Wireless Service would be signed within a month. The Government expected to have the high-power station at Rugby erected in a little over twelve months. Hence this would enable the Imperial Wireless Service to be carried out in conjunction with the Marconi Company.

The Postmaster-General added that the charges for wireless messages would be lower than the cable rate.

DOCKERS' STRIKE.

TILBURY DOCK NOW INVOLVED.

LONDON, July 23rd.
Tilbury Dock is now involved in the unofficial dock strike. Three thousand strikers marched from Canning Town to Tilbury at night, and by persuasion and intimidation they induced a large number of the Tilbury dockers to join their ranks.

As a result, work was stopped on half-a-dozen large cargo boats, including two P. & O. and two Clan liners and a number of smaller cargo boats, but an official of the "Transporters' Union" is of the opinion that as soon as the picket is removed the men will return.

LATEST CABLES.

SITUATION EASIER.

LONDON, July 23rd.
The Tilbury dock strike situation is easier. The bulk of the casual workers are still out, but the permanent hands are working.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. AND THE SOVIET.

WASHINGTON, July 23rd.
Mr. Hughes said that even were not the stability of the Soviet Government and the acquiescence or submission of the Russian people to the Soviet still an open question, Moscow's continued repudiation of international obligations will alone prevent recognition by the United States.

NAVY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Surgeon Rear-Admiral Sir Joseph Chambers has been appointed Director-General of the Navy Medical Department.

OIL WELL FIRES IN BURMA.

RANGOON, July 23rd.

It is reported that at the Yen-yang young oil fields, where the partial strike continues, ten small fires broke out recently.

The labour union has appealed for the adoption of non-violent methods.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN
CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, July 23rd.

The earthquake was felt most severely at San Bernardino.

Damage was mostly material, but two men were injured owing to the collapse of a roof.

The street lights were extinguished and telephone communication was interrupted. Authentic details are being awaited.

FENCING.

BRITAIN DEFEATS UNITED
STATES.

LONDON, July 23rd.
A fencing team representing Great Britain defeated a United States team by 21 matches to 22.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOVERNMENT OF THE
PHILIPPINES.COMPLETE AND ABSOLUTE IN-
DEPENDENCE DEMAND.

MANILA, July 23rd.

Both Houses of the Legislature, sitting as an independence commission, this morning, forwarded a resolution to the President Harding, demanding the immediate recall of Governor-General Wood and the appointment of a Filipino Governor-General.

They also passed a resolution stating that complete and absolute independence was the only possible solution of the present Government difficulty.

STEAMERS FIRED ON IN THE
UPPER YANGTZE.THE U.S.S. "MONOCACY" RETURNS
THE FIRE.

CHANG, July 23rd.
Steamers from Chungking report a fight there. Chao Hsi Cheng, the brigadier of the Kweichow troops, revolted against Yang Shen attacking the northern position. The Alice Dollar and the Long Man were fired on and the U.S.S. Monocacy which was escorting the Alice Dollar came under heavy fire. She returned the fire and is said to have done considerable damage.

THE SINGAPORE SCHEME.

SIR FRANK SWETENHAM'S VIEWS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Sir Frank Swettenham, in a letter to the Times, terms as fantastic the contention that Great Britain is precluded from executing the Singapore scheme by anything said or implied at Washington.

He concludes by saying that if the dock is built and whether or not the garrison is increased, it can hardly be disputed that the great commercial docks and coal stores at Singapore are defended for Imperial purposes, and he trusts that it will be made clear that no increased burden will be thrown on the Colony, which has never failed either in loyalty or generosity.

JAPAN VIEWS SCHEME WITH
DISFAVOUR.

TOKYO, July 23rd.

Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, in an interview said Japan had no understanding with Britain with regard to the Singapore scheme, which could be justified in view of the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It conflicted in many ways with the spirit of the Washington Treaty, but it was a British internal affair, and Japan could not interfere.

There was nothing in the Anglo-Japanese relations requiring such an extensive undertaking as the Singapore base.

Admiral Takaue, the Minister for the Navy, said Japan must now look to her national defence, since Singapore was only two days from Formosa.

CANCELLED CONTRACTS.

BETWEEN SINO-JAPANESE AND
BRITISH TRADERS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ainsworth's enquiry about instances of cancelled contracts between Chinese or Japanese and British traders during the past six months, Lieut.-Col. Buckley said that three cases in which disputes had arisen were reported to him confidentially, and, therefore, he could not supply particulars.

EARLIER CABLES.

WORLD'S LIGHTWEIGHT
TITLE.BENNY LEONARD RETAINS
CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW YORK, July 23rd.

Benny Leonard, the holder, decisively out-pointed Lew Tindler in a fifteen round bout for the world's lightweight championship.

LATEST CABLES.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 23rd.
Seventy-five thousand people witnessed the fight. Tindler held the advantage during the first and second rounds only, after which the champion, using his left and an occasional swinging right, alternated with uppercuts, made his opponent miss repeatedly.

Tindler seemed sluggish and took a considerable amount of punishment, especially in the last round, when Leonard had things all his own way.

Tindler was reeling and apparently on the point of being knocked out, when the bell ended the unequal encounter.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Somerset at Epsomhouse beat Sussex by ten wickets. Sussex in the first innings scored 119. Somerset took 7 for 58. In the second innings, they compiled 100, Glamorgan taking 7 for 50.

At Perth, Wales defeated Scotland by an innings and 111 runs. Wales compiled 257. Scotland scored only 61 in their first innings. The Glamorgan player Mercer taking 9 wickets for 24 runs, and in their second venture Scotland compiled 185.

AUSTRALIAN OLYMPIC
ATHLETES.

MELBOURNE, July 23rd.

The Commonwealth Government contributes £2,000 to the expenses of the Australian Olympic athletes conditionally upon the management raising an additional £7,000.

RUSSIA TO-DAY.

THE SOVIET SPY SYSTEM.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE
TIMES."]

Early, on the morning of December 7th last I was on my way to a little Christian church, situated in the neighbourhood of the Lubyanka, when my attention was attracted by an unusual animation around the gloomy and ill-omened building which that name, Lubyanka, instantly calls to one's mind.

The trusty Communist troops of the G.P.U.—Guards of the Revolution, or State Political Department—were marching down the Bolshoi Lubyanka with rifles and fixed bayonets, but the fact that they carried banners and that a brass band at the head of the column was playing the "International," indicated that nothing serious was afoot.

But what could it be? From the front door of the G.P.U. headquarters issued forth a group of men, in military, semi-military, and civilian dress. At their head, in fur, was the Pole Dzerzhinski, Lanki, Lanki, Peters, Ashmarin, Felix Kon, Enukidze, Eiduk, not one of them a Russian, by the way; it would be difficult, indeed, to tell what race they belong to, and it would be difficult to find more outlandish names than those by which they call themselves: some of them are like the designations of new poisons; the names Takahashi, Wang, Fikst, Effendi, Gward-nofike, Nai Lert, Tsyurypa, and Dzhugashvili, might, in comparison with them, be regarded as old acquaintances.

Behind these came clerks, spies, searchers, watchers, secret agents, an extraordinary band. Out of the front door of No. 11, Great Lubyanka, in the columns of which all the executions decreed by the G.P.U. are carried out, stepped two civilians in holiday attire. Could they have been Meggin and Agrim, the two Jewish executioners who have perpetrated thousands of butcheries in that house during the last five years? From the Dzerzhinski Club next door, where the executioners are accustomed to refresh themselves after their ghastly labours of the night, came a number of other civilians dressed as if for a wedding, several women, and half-a-dozen soldiers.

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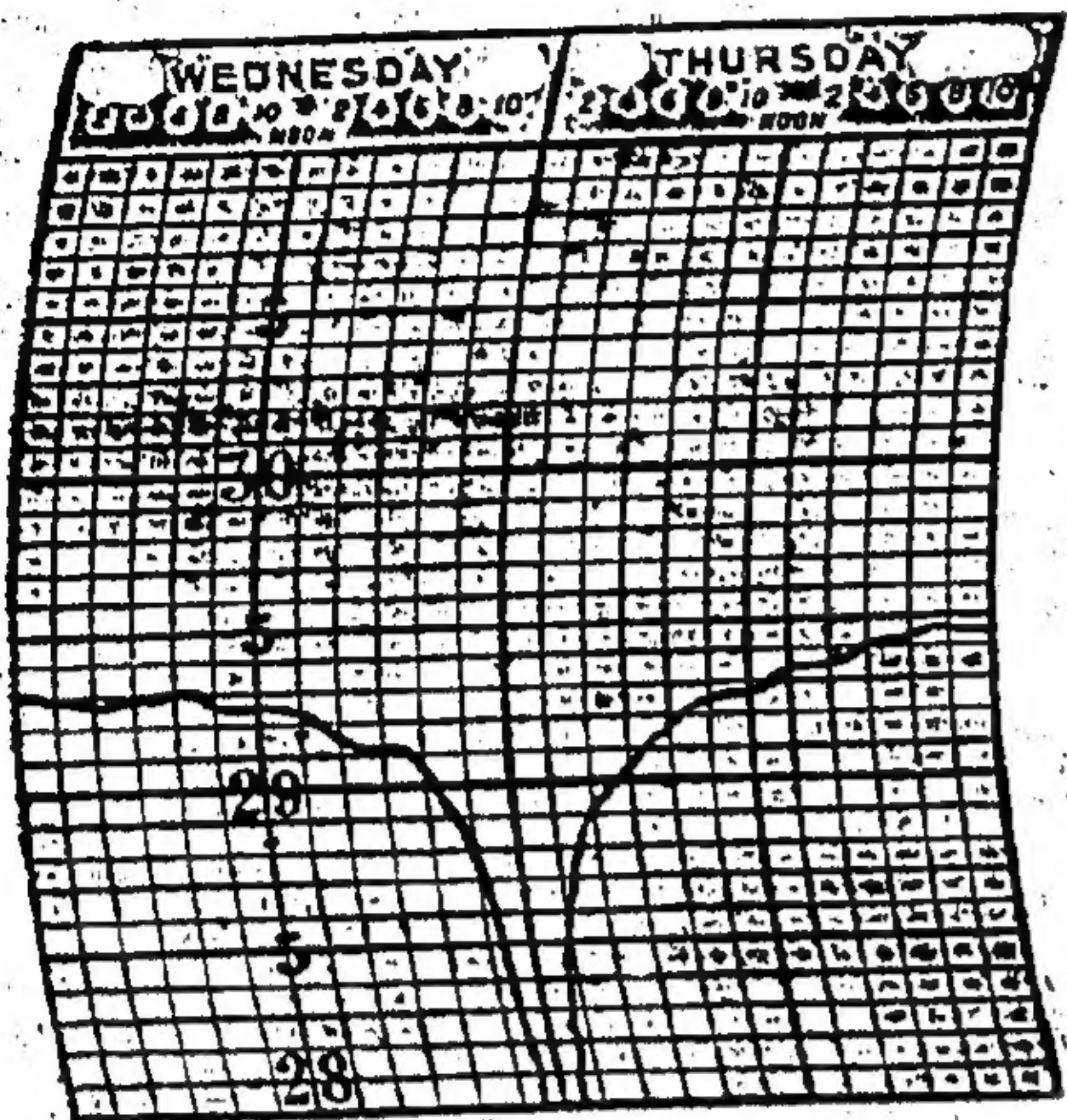


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Made a new man of him: "I was terribly weak and I can
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A case that seemed hopeless: "I was in a serious con-
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RE-WRITING THE BIBLE

AUTHOR TRIES TO "HUMANISE THE
OLD STORY."

Mr. Hendrik Willem van Loon is an Ameri-
can editor who has gone over to England to
finish the task he has set himself of re-
writing the Bible, or, as he prefers to put it,
"telling the old story in a new way."

The first question he was asked when he
was interviewed at the Hotel Metropole
was:

Why are not the authorised and revised
versions good enough for you?

Mr. Van Loon replied at once: Of course
they are, for me, but in America and, I
suppose, in other countries, there is a
tremendous number of people who won't
read the Bible as it at present appears.
They ought to know what it is in, and so
I have just concluded a book which I call
"The Story of the Bible," and have done
it in such a way as I hope will induce
them to read it.

There is no theological argument or con-
troversy in it. I don't teach; I merely tell.
It is an attempt to humanise the old story.

Mr. Van Loon has reduced to 1,500-0
words that which appears in the Old and
New Testament to the length of something
like 14 million. He has cut out all the
tales of genealogy. Instead of attempting
to do anything with the Psalms, the
Prophecies, or the Epistles, he has just said
a few words to show how wonderful they
are in the original, and tells his readers to
"go and get them."

FOR ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS
I have written, he said, for the chamber-
maid and the waiter, for the postman and
the engine driver, for all sorts and con-
ditions of people who fight shy of the Bible
because it is the Bible, but who will read
a tale when it is told as a tale.

People will tell me, I know, that it takes
away some of the old charm, and they may
even say that it is offensive. But I have
tried not to make it so: I have tried to be
reverent throughout, while all the time
speaking to them in their own language.

In talking of the trial of Jesus, for in-
stance, I have explained that it is not the
Christ of it, but that it is a trial for him
dismissal without pension. That is the way
people can understand it.

Mr. Van Loon deals with the first chap-
ter of Genesis after this fashion:—

In the beginning this earth floated
through space, in sombre silence and
darkness. There was no land, but the
endless waters of the deep ocean covered
our vast empire. Then the spirit of
Jehovah came breathing over the ocean,
contemplating mighty things. And Jehovah
said, Let there be light, and the first rays of
light appeared amid the darkness.

This, Jehovah said, I shall call the day.

But soon the flickering light came to an
end, and all was as it had been before. Then
Jehovah said, This shall be called night.
Then he rested from his labours, and so en-
ded the first of all days.

BRITISH "TOMMY" STOPS A FIGHT

AN ARMISTICE INCIDENT.

The Governor of South Australia,
General Sir Tom Bridges, speaking at the
annual St. George's Day dinner in the
city, related an interesting war incident.

He said that in a little Bulgarian
village on the Danube, soon after the
Armistice, a control post of a corporal
and six men of the Hampshire Regiment
had been left for some weeks. An inspec-
ting officer visited them, and found
the corporal with a child in his
arms, giving fatherly advice to the
local magnates. Asked if there had been
any trouble he said, "Only once, day when
it was said that the Rumanian frontier
guards had orders to cross the Danube
and occupy the village, and then all the
young men of his district gathered in the
market-place with swords and staves and
old muskets to resist." "What did you
do," he was asked. "I got upon a cart
and said I'd 'ave none of it, and they
'opped it." (Laughter.) Now why did
they "op it?" asked the Governor. Not
because we had won the war. It was be-
cause behind that Hampshire boy stood
the whole British Empire; not only the
men of Mons and of Anzac, and of Vimy,
but the invisible legions of Crete, Agin-
court, and the armies of the Crusades and
the tradition of centuries of honest govern-
ment and square dealing. (Applause.)
They knew, and they "opped it." All
this is crystallised in the person of the
patron saint and the St. George's Society.

A TERRIBLE FATE.

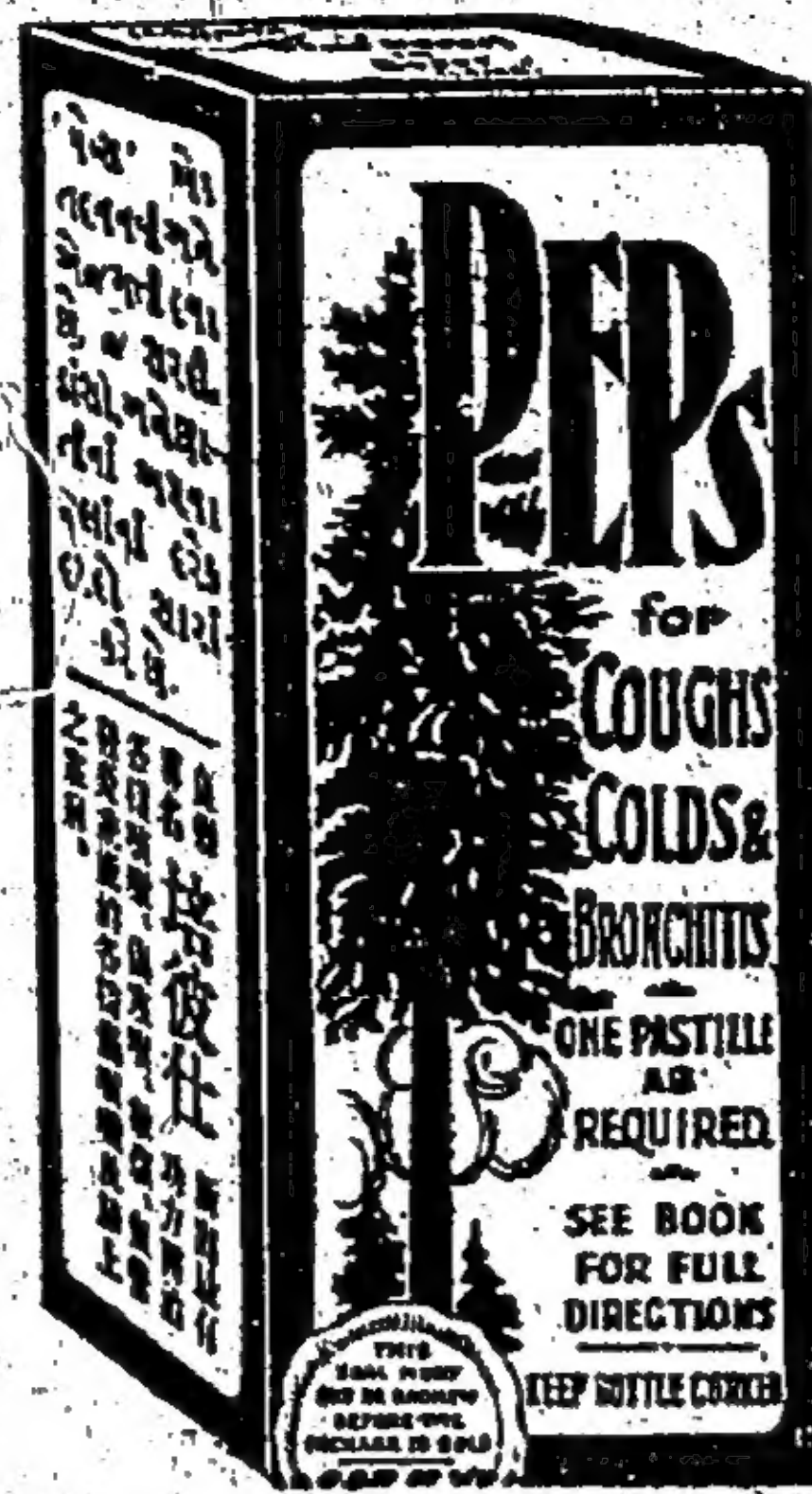
A WAR INCIDENT THAT WAS
CENSORED.

One of the most frightful tragedies of
the war is revealed by the unveiling, on
June 17th, of a monument to 320 soldiers
who perished in the village of Saint Michel
de Maurienne, in Savoy, on December 11th,
1917. The facts were censored at the time,
and are only now published.

Fifty hundred French soldiers were re-
turning from Italy where they had been
aiding the Italians, to resist the Austro-
German onslaught on the Piave. When
the train reached Modane, the driver
protested that it was too heavily loaded to
negotiate the gradient through the Savoy
Alps, but he obeyed orders to continue
the journey. The train entered the
most dangerous section, where the line
ran downhill for a considerable distance
on a narrow mountain edge, with a deep
gorge below. Here, owing to the weight
of the train, it got beyond control, and
raced to certain death. The excessive
speed caused the carriages after entrance to
catch fire, while the men, leaping out,
were crushed to death against the rocks
bordering the line. When a curve was
reached the engine left the rails, and the
carriages were piled one on the other, and
became a blazing furnace. Nearly 300 of
the imprisoned men were here burned, less
than 150 of 500 were brought out or escaped
alive, and the greater part of these were
so seriously injured that many died.

One glass of milk, out of every five
drunk in London has tubercle bacilli in
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Take hold of life where it has hurt,
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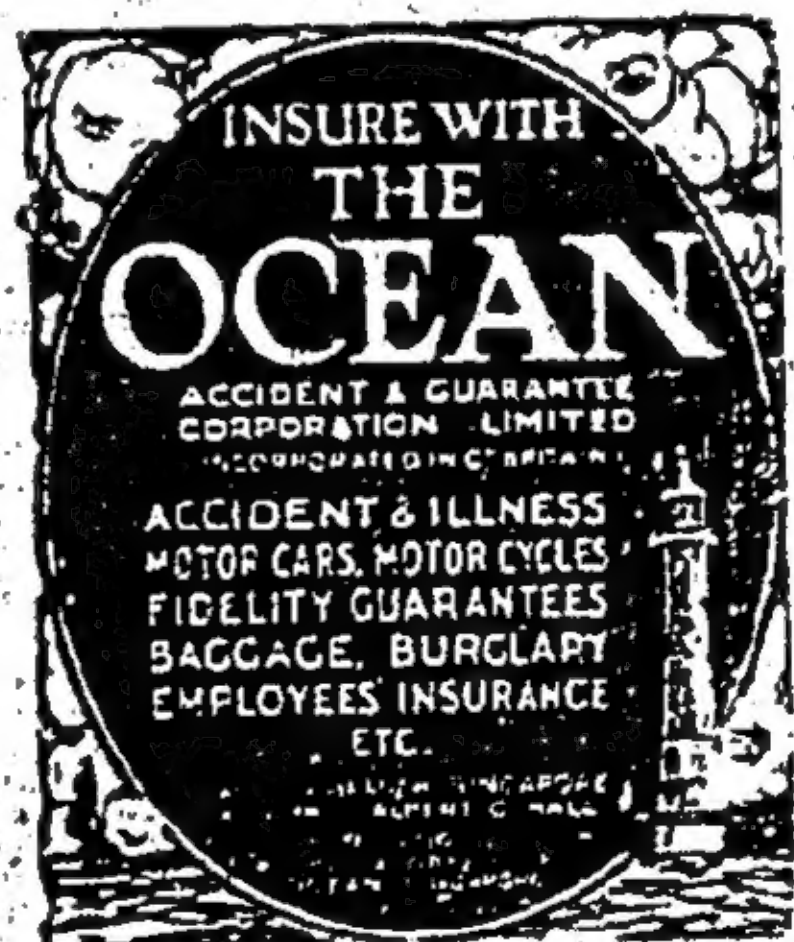
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vessels they are worn over, and
are, therefore, always comfort-
able. Yet they hold up the hose
securely and dependably, giving
that desirable wrinkleless ankle
that particular men insist upon.
There are four other equally
good reasons why you should be
sure that it is Paris Garters you
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BORGIA-LIKE FEAST. THRILLING STORY OF RASPUTIN'S DEATH. REVELATIONS BY SIR G. BUCHANAN.

Sir George Buchanan, who was British
Ambassador in Petrograd, has written one
of the most readable books ever written by
a diplomat.

He defends himself from the accusation of
having brought about the Russian revolution,
tells the "inside" story of Rasputin's
"execution," reveals his own desperate
efforts to save the Czar from ruin, and
describes the collapse of Kerenky and the rise
of the Bolsheviks in "My Mission to Russia"
(Cassell, two vols., 30s.) published to-day.

Sir George Buchanan came home from
Petrograd January, 1917, and was
immediately received by the
King. He was cordially received by the
King. A few months later he made a
speech about Russia, and he now reveals
that he was misrepresented by Lord
Hardinge, on the instructions of the Coalition
Cabinet, "for having propounded a policy
contrary to theirs."

"I replied," writes the scornful Amba-
sador, "that I had been careful to abstain
from criticising them, and that I had but
given expression to my personal views, as
I had never been able to make out what
their policy really was." Sir George
Buchanan does not "take it lying down."

One of Sir George Buchanan's accusers
is Princess Paley, widow of the Grand Duke
Paul. She has declared that the British
Embassy in Petrograd, "on the orders of
Lloyd George, became a foyer of
propaganda," and that when Mr. Lloyd
George heard of the downfall of the Czar he
rubbed his hands and exclaimed: "One
of the British war aims is attained."

Sir George Buchanan replies with a touch
of delicious malice:—

"I would remind Princess Paley," he
writes "that the real promoters of the
revolution were people like Rasputin,
Sturmer, Protopopoff, and Mme. Wyro-
bouwa. I was careful to keep them at a
distance, while Mme. Wyrobowwa, who
was directly responsible for the influence
gained by Rasputin over the Empress, was
an honoured guest in her house."

"FALSE NOSE AND BEARD."

Sir George states that many people still
believe that he was the prime mover who
pulled the strings and started the revolution
on its course.

"Ever since my return to England," he
adds, "this charge has fastened on me, and
I have never been able to shake it off. The
stories of my revolutionary activities are as
numerous as they are ridiculous."

One story, which he heard at Marl-
borough House from a Russian in atten-
dance on the Empress Marie, was that
he attended the funeral of the revolu-
tion victims in full uniform, and made
a speech belauding the revolution and
expressing the hope "that England would
at no distant date follow Russia's example
and get rid of her King."

Another story was that Sir George, to counter
German influence, decided to start a
revolution, and attended revolutionary
meetings with a false nose and a false beard.
The name "Rasputin" means "the De-
laucher," and Sir George Buchanan states
that Rasputin, a converted village drunkard
and sensualist, led a double life.

"The sect which he founded," he writes,
"was an offshoot of the Khlysty, or
Flagellants. Its members aspired, in some
strange way, to direct communion with God;
but their services, which were held at night,
savoured rather of the Bacchanalia of ancient
Rome than of the rites of the Christian
Church."

"Singing and shouting, they moved round
in a circle, quickening the pace at each turn
till, after whirling round in a mad dance,
they sank exhausted to the ground. There
then followed a scene over which it is best to
draw a veil."

RASPUTIN'S VICTIMS.

"Rasputin was well fitted to be the high
priest of such a sect, for he exercised an
extraordinary fascination over women.
Though as a general rule he behaved
abominably to them, his victims put
up with every kind of ill-treatment sooner
than leave him. Only one woman turned
on him, and nearly killed him by stabbing
him in the abdomen."

The Czarina regarded Rasputin "with
feelings akin to adoration." She disbelieved
the stories of his debauchery.

"The three chief actors in this historic
drama," writes Sir George of Rasputin's
assassination, "were Prince Felix Yusupoff,
Puriskevitch, the former reactionary who
had led the attack on Rasputin at the
opening sitting of the Duma, and the Grand
Duke Dmitri. The latter's role was a purely
passive one, his presence signifying
apparently his approval of what all three
regarded as a judicial execution."

"Rasputin, who had been placed
under special police protection, seems
to have had a premonition of his danger,
and it was with some difficulty that Prince
Felix, who went to fetch him in his motor,
persuaded him to come to supper at the
Yusupoff Palace."

"There a Borgia-like repast, with poison-
ed cakes and poisoned wine, awaited him.
Rasputin partook of both, but was none
the worse. After vainly waiting for the
poison to work, the prince rose, and mak-
ing some excuse, went up a little winding
staircase to a room on the floor above, where
the Grand Duke, Puriskevitch, and a doctor
were waiting."

"Borrowing the Grand Duke's revolver,
he rejoined Rasputin, and, as the latter was
looking at an old crucifix on one of the
walls, shot him behind the left shoulder."
Hearing the shot, the other three came
down, and the doctor pronounced the death
agony to have begun. They then went out
to make arrangements for removing the body.
But Rasputin was not dead. Raising himself
up and throwing himself on Prince Felix as
the latter on returning to the dining-room,
was bending over him, he managed to
make his way through "an adjoining pas-
sage to an outer court. Here he was shot
dead by Puriskevitch."

The body was thrown in the Neva, but
was recovered, and Sir George Buchanan
states that a few days later Rasputin was
buried at night at Tsarskoe, in the presence
of the Czar and the Czarina.

TODAY.

Czardom "was tottering to its fall in
January, 1917, before Lenin and Trotsky
appeared. Revolution was in the air, and
the only question was "whether it would
come from above or from below."

"A palace revolution was openly
spoken of," states Sir George Buchanan,
"and at a dinner at the Embassy a Rus-
sian friend of mine, who had occupied
(Continued on next column.)

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a high position in the Government, declared
that it was a mere question whether both
the Emperor and the Empress or only the
latter would be killed."

Sir George decided to make "one last effort
to save the Emperor, in spite of himself."
He went to Tsarskoe, and in one of the
boldest speeches ever made by an ambassa-
dor to a monarch, warned him that Russia
was on the verge of ruin, and that he must
choose between two paths—"the one will
lead you to victory and a glorious peace, the
other to revolution and disaster."

The Czar, guided by the Czarina, "the
chosen instrument of his ruin," took the
wrong path.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	... "WAISHING"	... Wednesday, 25th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	... "CHAKSANG"	... Wednesday, 25th July, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	... "LEESANG"	... Friday, 27th July, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "TUNGSHING"	... Friday, 27th July, Noon.
MANILA	... "WINGSANG"	... Friday, 27th July, 3 p.m.
TIENTSI	... "CHIPSANG"	... Saturday, 28th July, Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	... "YATSHING"	... Tuesday, 31st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	... "LAISANG"	... Saturday, 4th Aug. Noon.
Kobe via MOJI	... "CHUNSANG"	... Tuesday, 7th Aug. 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	... "HINSANG"	... Thursday, 8th Aug. 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	... "FOOKSANG"	... Friday, 10th Aug. 2 a.m.
Kobe via MOJI	... "HOSANG"	... Saturday, 11th Aug. 3 p.m.
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CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and
Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits
and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, ar-
rived with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can
be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to
Sourabaya and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Hothow where inducement offers.

BORNBO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons
steamers a.s. "HINSANG" and a.s. "WAUSANG" both steamers
having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken off
through Bills of Lading for Kedat Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau
and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSI LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weibeiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok
via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about
Saturday, 11th Aug. at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges
"GLENSANDA"	... 30th July.	"GLENIFFER"	... 7th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENSHANE"	... 13th Aug.	"GLENSHANE"	... 13th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	... 30th Aug.	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	... 13th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENLUCE"	... 10th Sept.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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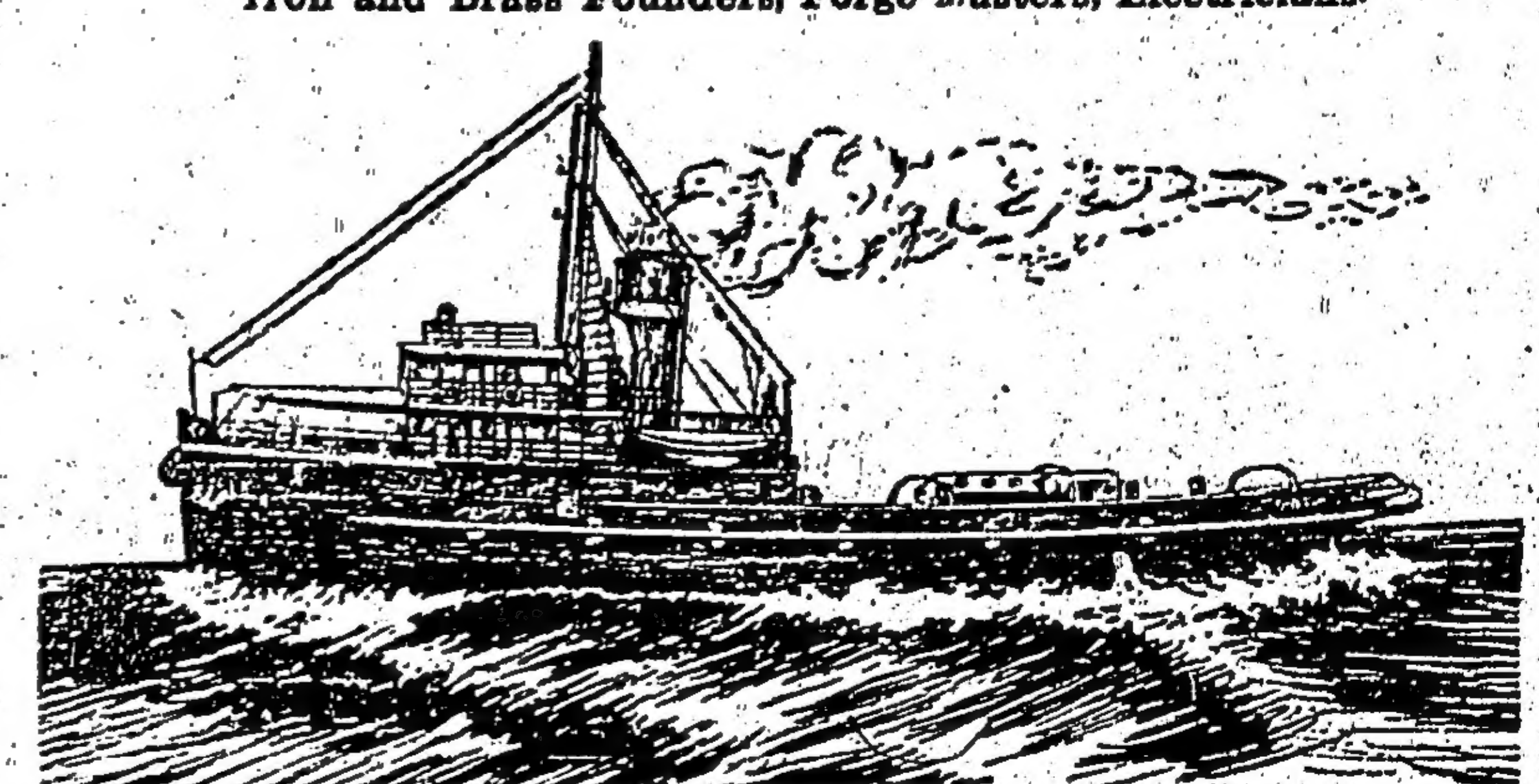
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.



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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	In port	27th July	SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI	NORTH CHINA	29th July	29th July	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	JAVA	29th July	27th July	JAPAN
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	—	6th Aug.	MACASSAR & SOERABAYA

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(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

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Arrivals from Europe.
S.S. "SAPAROSA" ... 31st July.
S.S. "KERTOSONO" ... 28th Aug.

Sailings to Europe subject to alterations.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"SALEER"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	10th Aug.

or full particulars please apply to—
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Y. 10-13 in cities and some popular resorts.
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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)		
Taihoku — Taiwan Railway Hotel		
IN CHOSON		
Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel Keio (Gyeongju) — Chosun Hotel Shinghae — Shinghae Station Hotel		
IN MANCHURIA		
Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel		
Hsien (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel Ryojin (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel		

BORGIA-LIKE FEAST
THRILLING STORY OF RASPUTIN'S DEATH.

REVELATIONS BY SIR G. BUCHANAN.

Sir George Buchanan, who was British Ambassador in Petrograd, has written one of the most readable books ever written by a diplomat.
He tells himself from the accusation of having brought about the Russian revolution, tells the "inside" story of Rasputin's "execution," reveals his own desperate efforts to save the Czar from ruin, and describes the collapse of the Russian Empire and the rise of the Bolsheviks in "My Mission to Russia" (Cassell, two vols., 30s.) published to-day.
Sir George Buchanan came home from Petrograd in January, 1918, on the verge of collapse. He was curiously received by the King. A few months later he made a speech about Russia, and he now reveals that he was surrounded by Lord Hasting, on the instructions of the Coalition Cabinet, "for having propounded a policy contrary to theirs."
"I replied," writes the scornful Ambassador, "that I had been careful to abstain from criticising them, and that I had but given expression to my personal views, as I had never been able to make out what their policy really was." Sir George Buchanan does not "take it lying down."
One of Sir George Buchanan's accounts is Princess Paley, widow of the Grand Duke Paul. She has declared that the British Embassy in Petrograd "on the orders of Lloyd George, became a foyer of propaganda," and that when Mr. Lloyd George heard of the downfall of the Czar he rubbed his hands and exclaimed: "One of the British war aims is attained."
Sir George Buchanan replies with a touch of delicious malice:
"I would remind Princess Paley," he writes, "that the real promoters of the revolution were people like Rasputin, Sturmer, Protopopoff, and Mme. Wyrobowa. I was careful to keep them at a distance, while Mme. Wyrobowa, who was directly responsible for the influence gained by Rasputin over the Empress, was an honoured guest in her house."
"FALSE NOSE AND BEARD."
Sir George states that many people still believe that he was the prime mover who pulled the strings and started the revolution on its course.
"Ever since my return to England," he adds, "this charge has fastened on me, and I have never been able to shake it off. The stories of my revolutionary activities are as numerous as they are ridiculous."
One story, which he heard at Marlborough House from a Russian in attendance on the Empress Marie, was that he attended the funeral of the revolution victims in full uniform, and made a speech belauding the revolution and expressing the hope "that England would at no distant date follow Russia's example and get rid of her King."
Another story was that Sir George, to counter German influence, decided to start a revolution, "and attended revolutionary meetings with a false nose and a false beard." The name "Rasputin" means "the Debaucher" and Sir George Buchanan states that Rasputin, a converted village drunkard and sensualist, led a double life.
"The sect which he founded," he writes, "was an offshoot of the Khlysty, or Flagellants. Its members aspired, in some strange way, to direct communion with God; but their services, which were held at night, savoured rather of the bacchanals of ancient Rome than of the rites of the Christian Church."
"Singing and shouting, they moved round in a circle, quickening the pace at each turn till, after whirling round in a mad dance, they sank exhausted to the ground. There then followed a scene over which it is best to draw a veil."

RASPUTIN'S VICTIMS.
"Rasputin was well fitted to be the high priest of such a sect, for he exercised an extraordinary fascination over women. Though, as a general rule, he behaved abominably to them, his victims put up with every kind of ill-treatment sooner than leave him. Only one woman turned on him, and nearly killed him by stabbing him in the abdomen."
The Czarina regarded Rasputin "with feelings akin to adoration." She disbelieved the stories of his debauchery.
"The three chief actors in this historic drama," writes Sir George of Rasputin's assassination, "were Prince Felix Yusupoff, Puriskevitch, the former reactionary who had led the attack on Rasputin at the opening sitting of the Duma, and the Grand Duke Dmitri. The latter's role was a purely passive one, his presence being apparently his approval of what all three regarded as a judicial execution."
"Rasputin, who had been placed under special police protection, seems to have had a premonition of his danger, and it was with some difficulty that Prince Felix, who went to fetch him in his motor, persuaded him to come to supper at the Yusupoff Palace."
"There a Borgia-like feast, with poisoned cakes and poisoned wine, awaited him. Rasputin partook of both, but was none the worse. After vainly waiting for the poison to work, the prince rose, and making some excuse, went up a little winding staircase to a room on the floor above, where the Grand Duke, Puriskevitch, and a doctor were waiting."
"Borrowing the Grand Duke's revolver, he rejoined Rasputin, and, as the latter was looking at an old crucifix on one of the walls, shot him behind the left shoulder."
"Hearing the shot, the other three came down, and the doctor pronounced the death agony to have begun. They then went out to make arrangements for removing the body. But Rasputin was not dead. Raising himself up and throwing himself on Prince Felix as the latter, on returning to the dining-room, was bending over him, he managed to make his way through an adjoining passage to an outer court. Here he was shot dead by Puriskevitch."
"The body was thrown in the Neva, but was recovered, and Sir George Buchanan states that a few days later Rasputin was buried at night at Tsarskoe, in the presence of the Czar and the Czarina."

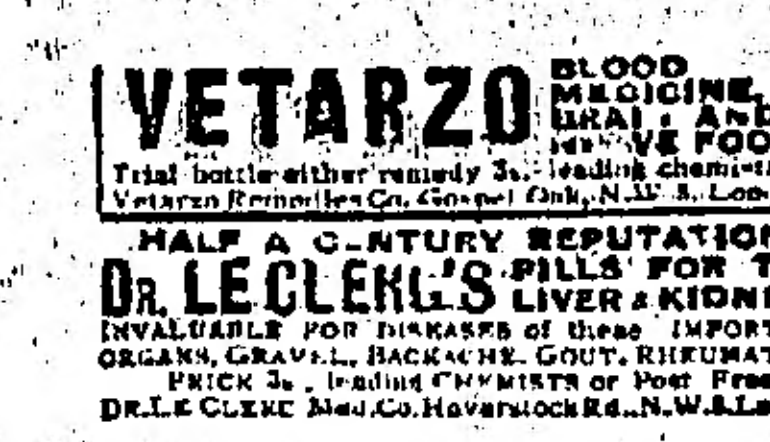
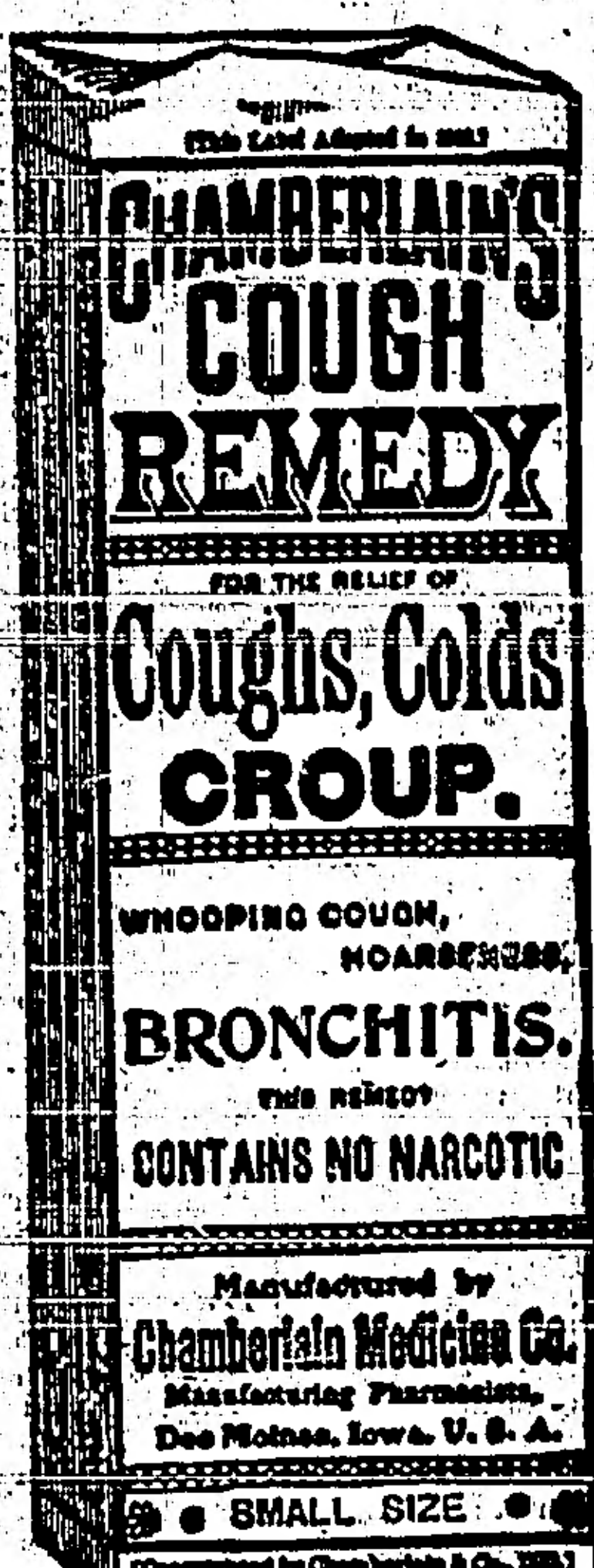
TOTTERING.
Czarism was tottering to its fall in January, 1917, before Lenin and Trotsky appeared. Revolution was in the air, and the only question was "whether it would come from above or from below."
"A palace revolution was openly spoken of," states Sir George Buchanan, "and a rumor in the Embassy at the time, 'friend of mine,' who had occupied (Continued on next column.)"

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a high position in the Government, declared that it was a mere question whether both the Emperor and the Empress or only the latter would be killed.
Sir George decided to make "one last effort to save the Emperor, in spite of himself." He went to Tsarskoe, and in one of the boldest speeches ever made by an ambassador to a monarch, warned him that Russia was on the verge of ruin, and that he must choose between two paths—"the one will lead you to victory and a glorious peace, the other to revolution and disaster."
The Czar, guided by the Czarina, "the chosen instrument of his ruin," took the wrong path.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

RAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
BANGKOK via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
KOBE via MOJI	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
SANDAKAN	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
KOBE via MOJI	SHANGHAI	...	...	...
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	SHANGHAI	...	...	...

CALCUTTA LINE — This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits, and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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TIENTSIN LINE — A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wellesley and Chifu.

BANGKOK LINE — A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 11th Aug. at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 218

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Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

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JOINT SHIPMENTS OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Des Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves H'kong	Discharge
"GLENANDA"	... 20th July	"GLENIFFER"	... 7th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg
"GLENBLANE"	... 13th Aug.	"GLENARVONSHIRE"	... 13th Aug.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg
"GLENLUCE"	... 10th Sept.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

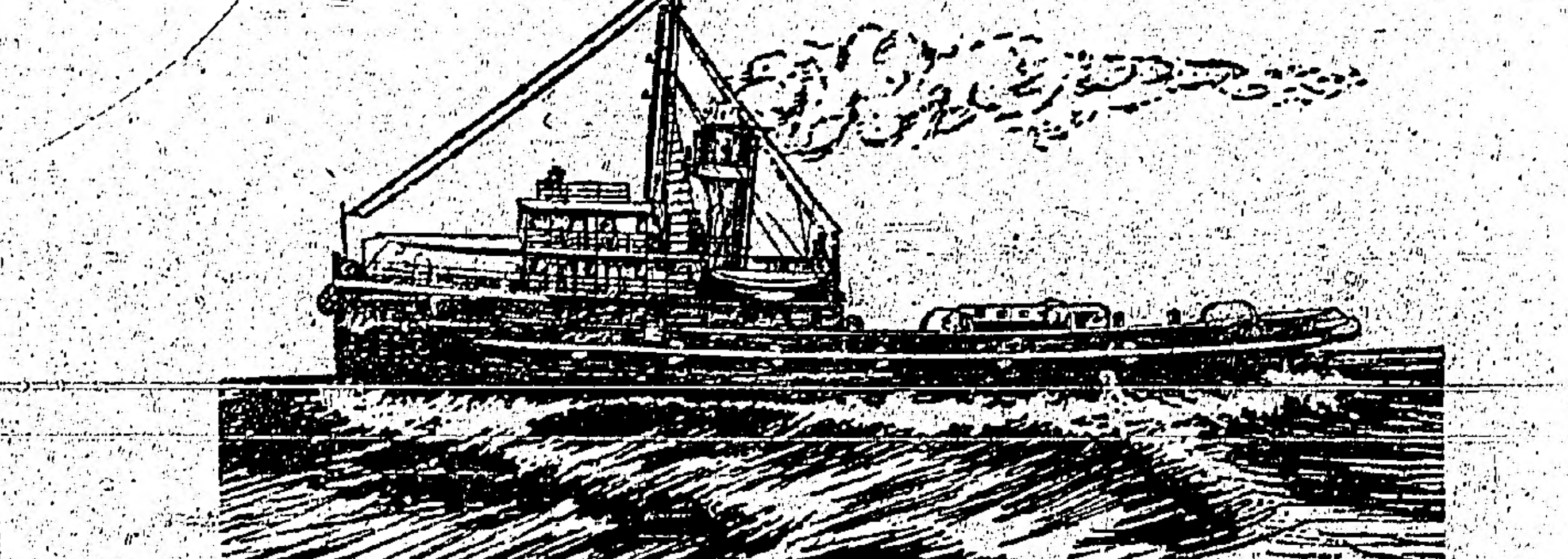
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"Henry Keswick"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 24' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven auxiliary and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

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"A" Class Steamers	1st Class £22-2nd Class £22.
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"LANGTONHALL"	via Suez Canal	25th July.
"CITY OF MADRAS"	via Suez Canal	5th August.
"TALHYBIUS"	via Suez Canal	15th August.
"CITY OF BOSTON"	via Suez Canal	25th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkgs. and Sailing for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
NORON	—	—	8th Aug.
BANFORD	—	—	20th Aug.
LECAT	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.
LEBON	13th July	17th Aug.	17th Sept.
MOISE	27th July	28th Aug.	1st Oct.
ORDILLERE	10th Aug.	11th Sept.	15th Oct.

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(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

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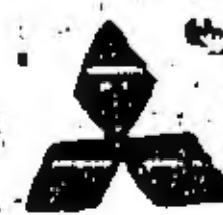
ALFOONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Wednesday, 25th July, at 12 Noon.
ALHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 27th July, at 1 p.m.
ALHONG	Capt. W. Q. Passmore	Tuesday, 31st July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ROUDAN"	6,696	6th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & A'warp.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	15th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	8,341	22nd Aug.	Wara, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"SIOILIA"	6,813	28th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"VACFONIA"	11,088	7th Sept.	B'bay, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'warp.
"DONGOLA"	8,066	21st Sept.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,697	30th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Oct.	B'bay, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'warp
"KARMALA"	—	18th Oct.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	—	23rd Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay

1924.

"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	MARSEILLES & LONDON
"KASHGAR"	8,240	8th Feb.	via Usual Ports of Call.
"MOREA"	10,511	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	8,066	7th March	do.
"VALDEFA"	15,993	21st March	do.
"KALYAN"	9,069	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	18th April	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	27th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JANUS"	4,824	29th Aug.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Threda, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections to Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MACEDONIA"	11,089	27th July, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"EASTERN"	4,000	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"DONGOLA"	8,066	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
First Cabin Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

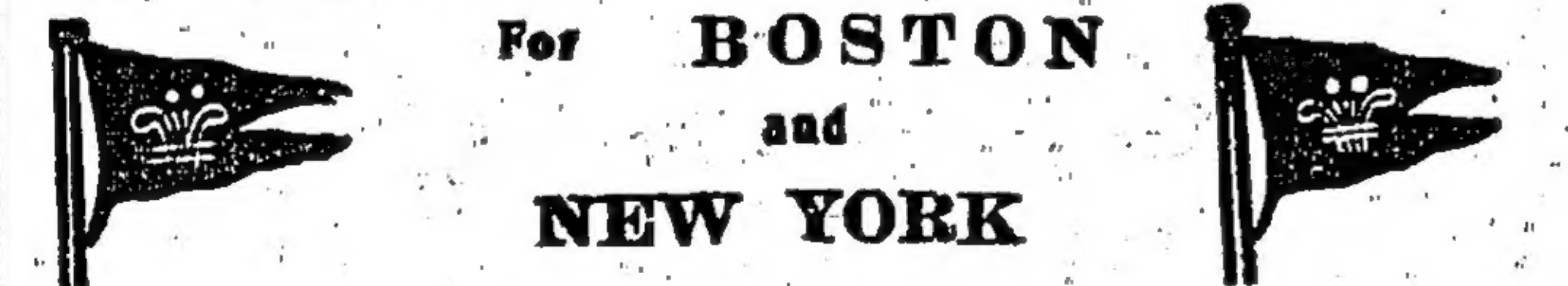
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 3165

Telegrams (Faraprice)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

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O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct

service via Singapore, Colombo, Sum and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Call at Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"MEXICO MARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"CELEBS MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Saturday, 4th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger

Service. "KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

VICTORIA, BEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and

Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger

Service. "AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 17th Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports. "ALASKA MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"LONDON MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

"ALTAIR MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers. "AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 29th July, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"KOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. BEIRA, Manager.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 25th July, 9 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 26th July, 2 p.m.
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 26th July, 2 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 26th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 26th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th July, 4 p.m.
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 28th July, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 28th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHUSAN"	On 28th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 28th July, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 30th July, Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 22.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

(HONGKONG, PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS)

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sasekai, & Aus. Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	28th July.	31st July, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 22. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.**TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO**

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequana" ... Due Hongkong 27th July.

Leave Hongkong 28th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 5th Aug.

Leave Hongkong 7th Aug.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Commons" ... Due Hongkong 15th Aug.

Leave Hongkong 16th Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building,

Phone Central No. 2008.

K. A. EBYTUM, Rep. Agent.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED**For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ**

U.S.S.B. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 11th Aug.

U.S.S.B. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,

BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £66.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

U.S.S.B. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 29th July.

U.S.S.B. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

U.S.S.B. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 7th Aug.

U.S.S.B. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about end of Aug.

U.S.S.B. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

U.S.S.B. "UMZUMBI" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 25th July.

From Calcutta and Colombo

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

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